

North Sea oil price cut by \$4 a barrel

By Jonathan Davis and David Blake

The British National Oil Corporation yesterday bowed to the pressures of the world oil market and offered to cut the price of North Sea oil by \$4 a barrel. The move, which was promptly accepted by British Petroleum and seems certain to be accepted by the rest of the industry, will cost the Treasury up to £1,000 million in lost revenue over the next year.

The cut brings the basic price of North Sea oil down from \$35 a barrel to \$31 a barrel, and follows a reduction of \$1.50 a barrel in the second week of February. It means that the value of North Sea oil has fallen by 15 per cent in less than four weeks.

The cut is larger than many oil companies expected to be offered by B.N.O.C. In return, however, the state-owned oil corporation has stipulated that the companies must agree to hold the new price until the end of June, regardless of whether other big producers of similar-quality oil, such as Saudi Arabia and Nigeria, cut their prices by larger amounts in the meantime.

The move may not result in any immediate benefits for motorists, who have seen petrol prices come down by more than 20p a gallon since November. Shell, which last night was still considering the B.N.O.C. offer, made it clear that it would be trying to avoid passing the reduction on to the motorists in the form of lower pump prices.

Petrol is selling at an average of about 149p a four star gallon compared with more than 170p four months ago. In some areas the price has fallen to less than 140p.

A Shell spokesman said the company still calculated that it needed petrol prices to average 172p for it to make a "positive economic return" on the product. Industry observers, however, believe that the price-cutting war between big companies and independent retailers may continue for several weeks yet.

B.N.O.C.'s decision to cut its contract crude oil terms follows intense pressure from the oil companies, which have been making heavy losses on their refining operations. It also reflects the downward pressure on oil prices in world markets in recent weeks, caused by a world oil surplus.

Because of the significant impact a lower oil price has on the Government's North Sea revenues, B.N.O.C. made its offer only after careful consultation with officials from the Treasury and Department of Energy.

Although the \$4-a-barrel offer is a larger immediate cut than was expected, government officials are clearly prepared to accept the loss of revenue now in return for a guarantee that there will be no further changes until the second half of the year.

The oil companies had indicated that if they were offered a reduction of, say, \$2 a barrel now, they would probably attempt to bring a second reduction out of B.N.O.C. later this month, when second-quarter contracts would normally be expected to come up for negotiation. This is now unlikely to happen.

The B.N.O.C. move will increase pressure on members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce their prices, and means that Britain has now taken a decisive step towards a second oil price cut for the first time since 1973.

Although the result will be to reduce government revenue by about £1,000m, the net effect on the Government's finances will probably be less than half that amount.

Mr. Jack Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said last week that each \$1 off the price of a barrel of oil would cost the Government £250m in lost revenue in a full year if nothing else changed. But cheaper fuel helps to boost output and other factors working in the Government's favour could halve the cost.

The move has been expected for some weeks and ministers have warned that it reduces the scope for tax concessions in next Tuesday's Budget. But it is thought unlikely to force any drastic rethink by the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The pound could come under pressure, as its value has been boosted by sterling's oil backing in recent years. If the Government lets sterling fall, it could start recouping some of its lost tax revenue. Oil prices are quoted in dollars, but it is the price in sterling which counts in deciding the tax take.

A three cent drop in the value of the pound could cost the Treasury for the effect of a \$1 drop in the price of North Sea oil. The Government is, however, likely to resist any substantial depreciation of sterling.

Leading article, page 11

Lord Lowry has been Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland since 1971 and as Sir Robert Lowry was chairman of the University of Ulster, a convention between 1975 and 1976. He has presided at several terrorist trials.

Since 1973 three law officers have been murdered by terrorists. Mr. William Staunton, a resident magistrate, died three months after being shot in 1972 and in 1974 Mr. Martin McTierney, a resident magistrate, and Judge Rory Conaghan were shot dead. Last summer terrorists tried to kill Lord Lowry who was visiting the province, but a device attached to his car fell off.

Meanwhile officials would make no comment on speculation that Princess Anne might make a one-day visit to the province today.



Waiting their turn: England cricketers during practice in Johannesburg, South Africa, yesterday. From left, Les Taylor, who says he is in South Africa to coach, Wayne Larkins, Derek Underwood and Peter Willey.

Law chief escapes IRA gun ambush

From Richard Ford Belfast

Two IRA gunmen tried to kill the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, Lord Lowry, as he arrived for lunch at Queen's University in south Belfast yesterday.

He escaped unhurt after four shots were fired by two terrorists hiding in an empty house next door to the senior staff common room, but a professor leaving the building was hit in the upper thigh.

Mr. Robert Perkes, aged 37, professor of anatomy at the university for the past two years, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where his condition was described last night as comfortable.

The two gunmen escaped with an accomplice in a car which had earlier been hijacked in the Republican area of West Belfast.

The IRA later claimed responsibility for the attack which took place shortly before 1 pm. The shots were fired as Lord Lowry, aged 63, left his bullet-proof car to enter the common room, opposite the Methodist college.

People ran for cover and pupils were ushered into the college buildings. Lord Lowry was hurried into the common room as his armed bodyguards took aim at the window from which the shots had come. They did not open fire.

The Lord Chief Justice was due to have lunch before giving an unpublished lecture at the university's faculty of law. The lecture went ahead as planned about an hour after the attack.

Lord Lowry has been Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland since 1971 and as Sir Robert Lowry was chairman of the University of Ulster, a convention between 1975 and 1976. He has presided at several terrorist trials.

Since 1973 three law officers have been murdered by terrorists. Mr. William Staunton, a resident magistrate, died three months after being shot in 1972 and in 1974 Mr. Martin McTierney, a resident magistrate, and Judge Rory Conaghan were shot dead. Last summer terrorists tried to kill Lord Lowry who was visiting the province, but a device attached to his car fell off.

Meanwhile officials would make no comment on speculation that Princess Anne might make a one-day visit to the province today.

Confidential documents on planning and industrial democracy, which will form the foundation of Labour's industrial strategy, bring together proposals for workers' rights and planners' power.

They argue that the most crucial weapon available to central planners, and one that is needed "to ensure a constructive response from the corporate sector", is a discretionary power over prices.

One payer says: "The ability to allow or refuse a price increase on planning grounds could provide planners with a very powerful lever over cash flow. Of course, this is not to underestimate the force of other incentives, such as access to credit which, in some circumstances, could become vital."

The significance of the papers is that they have been passed by a powerful, if obscure, policy group which brings together senior TUC members, the Labour national executive and the Shadow Cabinet. It includes Mr. Len Murray, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor.

A final draft of the policy paper is expected to be ready next month, for approval by the joint TUC-Labour liaison committee, the Foot-led focal point of Labour's policy-making machinery.

The preliminary papers, a so-called synopsis, privately endorsed by Labour and TUC leaders last month, indicate that the old-style planning

agreements, ably introduced by the last Labour government, have been replaced by French-style development contracts.

Contracts would be signed after negotiations between a national planning authority and management and work-force representatives in each individual enterprise, "aimed at achieving the widest possible agreement on issues of common strategic importance". It is thought that the contracts could initially apply to the top one hundred companies, with others to follow.

Another paper explains: "These negotiations would require a continuous exchange of information, and ultimately agreement, on a wide range of strategic issues, including purchasing policy, imports, investment, pricing, product development, industrial relations and training".

On purchasing policy, it is said that agreement on the pattern of corporate procurement will be vital in obtaining a more balanced regional and industrial spread of growth. Similarly, "the achievement of import penetration targets on an industry-by-industry basis is a key planning objective, without which the return to full employment could not be sustained".

Early legislation would be needed to create, among other bodies, an industrial democracy commission, a national planning authority, and a national institute for public enterprise management, a proposal which has been given the personal sponsorship of Mr. Clive Jenkins. A restructuring of ministries is also mooted.

Shore strategy, page 2

Commons anger as Thatcher fails to condemn cricketers

By Philip Webster and John Witherow

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher yesterday enraged the Opposition and upset many Conservative MPs for what they regarded as a lukewarm admonition to the England cricketers who have gone to South Africa.

Although the Prime Minister, under questioning in the Commons, repeated several times that the Government supported the Gleneagles agreement discouraging sporting links with South Africa, she refused personally to condemn the rebel players.

International criticism continued however. India and Pakistan maintained that they would not tour England this summer if any of the 12 players were included in an England side.

Mr. Allan Rae, president of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, said the tour was bound to have serious repercussions throughout the cricketing world. Speaking in Kingston, Jamaica, he said: "It would seem the players do not appreciate the situation... or they were deliberately trying to create problems at the international level."

The Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in October also remained under threat from the players, who said they would not take part in the event. "We do not have the power to prevent our sportsmen and women from visiting South Africa or anywhere else. If we had we would no longer be a free country."

Mr. Foot had said that if the Government's condemnation was not strong enough, the Commonwealth Games would be at risk. Mrs. Thatcher maintained: "We do not have the power to prevent our sportsmen and women from visiting South Africa or anywhere else. If we had we would no longer be a free country."

Mr. Foot, who tabled the motion urging the TCCB not to engage in a personal vendetta against the cricketers, said last night that the England players would take comfort since they had not been roundly condemned by Mrs. Thatcher and that, he claimed, she had appeared to give an

"expression of quiet support" for them.

The Social Democrat MPs said last night that the Government should take powers to send back to South Africa any South African sportsman who came to Britain intending to break the Gleneagles agreement. In a motion regretting the Prime Minister's stance, the SDP said it was no longer acceptable for South African citizens to enter Britain without any form of visa control.

Meanwhile some confusion surrounded the composition of the touring team, which is due to start its first two-day match today against a national Colts side. The players are apparently startled by the strength of world reaction and the organizers have changed the game from a one-day to a two-day match to keep them occupied.

There was also intense speculation about the "thirteenth man" to join the party. The organizers confirmed that they were looking for at least one extra player.

It is understood, however, that approaches are being considered towards Derek Randall, the England batsman and brilliant fielder, and Paul Parker, the Sussex and England batsman, who are both in Australia.

However, Parker, aged 26, played his first Test last summer and is unlikely to want to jeopardize a promising international career.

Geoff Humpage, a wicket-keeper/batsman for Warwickshire, and Richard Lumb, a Yorkshire opener, both at present playing in South Africa, are also being considered for the side.

Letters, page 11
How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

Few will escape seat belt laws

By Annabel Ferriman

Only about 7,000 drivers are likely to be exempted from wearing seat belts when they become compulsory later this year, Dr. John Haward, secretary of the British Medical Association, said yesterday.

No single condition, such as pregnancy, arthritis, chest scars or obesity, is likely to justify exemption, although a combination might, the Medical Commission on Accident Prevention has decided.

The commission's temporary committee is advising doctors who will be responsible for providing exemption certificates, that they be kept to a minimum. A temporary certificate might be given to someone with cracked ribs or who has just had an operation.

A total of 7,000 exemptions in the first year and about 1,000 a year after that, had been estimated from experience in Sweden, according to Dr. Haward, who is a member of the transport committee. In Sweden, with a population of eight million, about 1,000 exemptions were issued in the first year.

The committee's general attitude, he said, was that if people were well enough to drive a car they were probably well enough to wear a seat belt, although the belt might have to be modified in certain cases.

Dr. Andrew Raffle, chairman of the committee, said that because the wearing of seat belts could reduce deaths by 10,000 a year, "doctors would have to balance very carefully indeed the advantages to their patient of reducing the risk of injury or death against any reason the patient might give for exemption from wearing a seat belt".

Dr. Raffle added that when the implications of wearing seat belts were understood there should be few requests for exemptions.

Studies had shown, he said, that drivers wearing seat belts were 51 per cent less likely to be injured in a crash, 45 per cent less likely to have a serious injury and 75 per cent less likely to die.

He did not think that many people would suffer claustrophobia as a reason for exemption. If they did not suffer claustrophobia through being in a car, it was unlikely that they would feel it by putting on a belt.

Under the new law, no starting date for which has yet been set, drivers and front seat passengers including children, will have to wear belts. The driver will be responsible for ensuring that children under 14 are belted if in a front seat.

Hillhead poll date is set

The writ for the by-election at Glasgow, Hillhead, will be moved by the Government tomorrow, March 25. The Conservatives, who won the seat with a 2,002 majority in 1979, are threatened by both Labour and Mr. Roy Jenkins, for the Social Democratic Party.

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

How deal was struck, page 17
Frank Johnson, back page

Violinist defects: Wanda Wilkomirska, former wife of the Polish Deputy Premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, has defected to the West, her agent announced. She is an eminent violinist and on a concert tour in West Germany. Recently their younger son left Poland for the West with his wife and young child.

Children plunge over cliff

A man was helping police inquiries yesterday after one small child died and another was seriously injured when they plunged over cliffs at Hope Cove, near Kingsbridge, south Devon.

Devon and Cornwall police could not confirm the identities of the two girls, but it is understood that the child who died is Rowan Beale, aged two, from Swinbridge, north Devon, and that her three-year-old sister, Lily, suffered severe head injuries.

The girls were taken from their home last Friday. After their disappearance, Mrs Susan Beale, their mother, aged 33, made a public appeal for their return. After today's incident, at the other end of the county from their mother's home, a distraught Mrs Beale was taken to Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, where the children were flown by a Royal Navy helicopter from Culdrose, Cornwall.

Mrs Beale and the children's father, Mr Edward Beale, aged 50, separated just over six months ago.

Secret hearing on assets sale

The Commons Public Accounts Committee has decided to go into secret session when it takes evidence in the House next Monday on the sale of Leyland Vehicles' tractor division assets at Barlatch, in Scotland.

Anglican Church and the Pope

The Anglican Church is to be urged by a theological commission to accept a modest version of the doctrine of papal infallibility as a step towards unity with the Roman Catholic Church. Page 12

Brezhnev visit to Poland

President Brezhnev has accepted an invitation from General Jaruzelski, who ended a two-day visit to the Soviet Union, to go to Poland, Moscow Radio reported. No date was mentioned. Jaruzelski backed, page 4

Troops threat

A leading Republican Senator said that he was considering introducing a Bill for the withdrawal of some American troops from Europe because of growing dissatisfaction over Europe's refusal to spend more on defence. Page 4

Doctor struck off

A Surrey doctor who had an affair with the wife of a man who entrusted him to rescue their marriage was ordered to be struck off the medical register. Page 3

Poll observers

The British observers whom the Government is sending to report on the El Salvador elections were named in the Commons as Professor Derek Bowett, QC, President of Queen's College, Cambridge and Sir John Galsworthy, a former ambassador to Mexico. Leader, page 11

Letters: On South African cricketers, from Lord Chalfont; compulsory service, from Mr M. G. Smith

Leading articles: Opec, Barbican

Features, pages 8, 10
Why the Government should ban sports tours of South Africa, by Donald Woods; an architect's view of the Barbican Centre; Country: from boom to state of shock

Obituary, page 12
Viscount Gage, Mr George Crossfield

Home News 2, 3
Overseas 4, 6, 7
Aps 9
Arts 11
Business 13-17
Church 12
Court 12
Crossword 24
Diary 10
Law Report 23
Lime cartoon 4

Parliament 7
Propaganda 21
Sale Room 21
Science 12
Snow reports 18
Sport 17-20
TV & Radio 23
Theatres, etc. 23
Universities 12
Weather 24
Wills 22

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Advance in treatment of hay fever

An antihistamine has been developed which the manufacturers say treats hay fever and other allergic conditions without causing drowsiness or other side effects. The patient's mental state (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

Hay fever sufferers have always had an unenviable choice: either to take an antihistamine and be free of their symptoms but to be irritable, lethargic and teetotal, or to suffer their symptoms, which in the summer months can be nearly disabling. Merrell, the pharmaceutical company, said yesterday that clinical trials have shown that the preparation called Triludan, unlike the earlier antihistamine, has no appreciable effect on the brain. That represents an advance in that patients who have had to make large doses of antihistamine will in future be able to work with machinery, drive cars, and take alcohol. The customary warning that patients should avoid those activities has been omitted with the approval of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

Triludan has been available on prescription for a month.

Alliance down in Mori poll

The Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance is slipping in popularity against both Conservative and Labour, according to an opinion poll published today. The poll, conducted by Market Opinion Research International for the *Daily Star*, gives the alliance a combined vote of 34 per cent, against 30 per cent for the Conservatives and 33 per cent for Labour. Last month the alliance had 40 per cent support.

Another Mori poll, in the *Scottish Daily*, shows the alliance support in Scotland has fallen by 5 percentage points in three months to 29 per cent, compared with 39 per cent for Labour, 18 per cent for Conservatives, and the Scottish National Party 14 per cent.

Winter cereal sowing higher

The area of winter wheat sown in Britain on December 1 was 1,596,000 hectares, an increase of 13 per cent over 1980, according to the biannual figures released yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The area of barley sown was 874,000 hectares, compared with 791,000 hectares on the same date a year earlier, an increase of nearly 11 per cent.

The figures, which Mr. Michael Walker, Minister of Agriculture, described as striking, come after his disclosure in the Commons on Monday that EEC intervention stocks of cereals were at high levels.

EEC cereal prices are now well above world market levels, and there has been criticism that the European Commission's current proposals for a further increase of about 6 per cent contradict its stated intention to reduce the gap.

Tebbit Bill dilemma

Conservative MPs on the Commons standing committee examining the Employment Bill face a dilemma over amendments tabled yesterday by the Social Democratic Party.

Mr Tom Bradley, the SDP's industrial relations spokesman, says the new clause would require trade union officers to be elected by secret ballot and would allow union members paying contributions to a political fund to choose their party support.

The first objective is support committees, and the CTV also backs changes to the levy system. Many Conservatives had urged Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to include such changes in the Bill.

Ford workers go back

The strike at the Ford car plant in Halewood, Liverpool, ended yesterday after workers voted to return. About 500 body assembly workers accepted a recommendation from the union to return to work, ending the unofficial dispute about the dismissal of one of their paint shop colleagues last Thursday.

Workers were told at a mass meeting that Mr Peter Kennedy, aged 20, had "contributed to his own downfall" by his bad work record. He was dismissed for being absent from his place of work after repeated warnings and five suspensions. The company estimates that the dispute cost them more than £5m in show-room sales of the Ford Escort car.

BL in new tea dispute

Workers at BL's Longbridge plant are angry because the company has withdrawn three tea ladies' loyalty service. Mr Denis Duffy, the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' divisional organizer, said: "This is another case of BL chipping away at the paltry benefits to save a paltry £17,000 a year."

BL says the move is part of a cost-cutting exercise, which includes closing dining rooms. The company says no worker would have to walk more than 150 yards to the canteen.

Last year 4,000 Longbridge workers went on strike over BL's plan to reduce takeaways.

Shore's £9,000m strategy to boost economy

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, yesterday demanded a £9,000m economic boost in next week's Budget to increase production by up to 5 per cent and cut unemployment by half a million.

He published an outline programme which includes a £3,500m increase in public service production; income tax benefits for the lower paid and action to reduce interest and exchange rates.

The objective is to secure "substantial and sustained reductions in unemployment and a continuing expansion of output".

In three years of economic decline, many had experienced for the first time the humiliation of unemployment and many more had lived in fear of it.

They were repeatedly lectured on the line that there was no alternative to the policies which were accelerating the decline. That was not true.

Shore told a Commons press conference that he believed the Government had settled for a new norm of about three million unemployed.

He said that next week's Budget would be profoundly irrelevant to the country's needs, and while it might at the margin affect production and inflation, it would in no way tackle the enormous loss of output and employment which the country had suffered.

He said a deliberate change of direction was needed and quoted in support the CBI view that on unchanged policies the economy would remain very weak.

The document says the Government's medium-term financial strategy should be replaced by one which addressed itself to problems of the real economy and people's anxiety about the decay of industry.

Interest rates must be reduced to a "more realistic level", particularly against continental currencies and the yen, to restore competitiveness. Mr Shore preferred not to say what level he had in mind.

He also proposes cuts in value-added tax and the national insurance surcharge and to relax restraints on the external financing of nationalized industries at a total cost to the Exchequer of £4,500m.

At least another £1,000m would go on capital spending this year, with a higher level in later years.

Until enough capital projects could be brought on stream, the immediate boost must come from current expenditure, for which there were "almost endless" possibilities after three years of Conservative parsimony, with substantial savings expected in welfare benefits as unemployment fell.

In personal taxation, it was reasonable to look for at least another £1,000m from the fortunate minority whose share of the tax bill had declined while everybody else's had increased. That could be used to make good half the shortfall in the uprating of tax thresholds this year, and to allow low income families out of tax.

Mr Shore's plan is completed with the restoration of exchange controls and the extension for another year of the Conservatives' special bank levy.

Hijacking: men in court today

By Michael Horsnell

A group of Tanzanians will appear before a special court in Chelmsford, Essex, today in connection with the hijacking of the Boeing 737 that landed at Stansted airport on Saturday. The police would not specify their number or the charges they faced, but it was speculated that relatives of the alleged gunmen might also face charges.

The return of the freed hostages was again delayed last night, this time at the request of the Tanzanian Government, which is planning an official reception for them in Dar es Salaam. They were expected to depart early today.

After undergoing more than 48 hours of police questioning, the hostages spoke for the first time in public yesterday of their ordeal.

One, who would not be named, said that one of the hijackers was drunk all the time, one slashed a steward's arm with a knife, and another accidentally shot him in the buttocks, with a gun earlier taken from a passenger by a security guard and handed to the captain for safe keeping.

"One of the hijackers found it and appeared to be fiddling with it when it went off," the hostage said.

The passengers were stunned and silent when the aircraft was taken over. "The only people who became upset were two brothers of the hijackers, one of them with a 10-year-old boy."

"The older one of these two, who was about 25, got hit more than anyone else. They knocked him to the floor and said: 'Why are you crying like a baby?'"

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, made clear at a private meeting with the union's 17 sponsored MPs on Monday night that he deplored the challenges by Mr Caborn and Mr James Michie, who defeated Mr Frank Healey the MP for Sheffield, Healey.

His declaration came after he had reiterated the union's support for Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford, North, and one of the AUEW's sponsored MPs, who was not re-elected after a challenge by Mr Patrick Wall, a Militant supporter.

Mr Duffy said yesterday that the MPs at Monday night's meeting had approved his call for support for Mr Ford but added that they were "embarrassed" that Mr Caborn was standing against a member of Parliament (Mr Mulley) who had been sponsored by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs.

Mr Caborn was entitled to attend Monday's meeting as he is a member of the European Parliament, although Mr Michie, he is not a member of the union's parliamentary panel. Under AUEW regulations members of the parliamentary panel are not allowed to challenge sitting MPs.

Agony leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers are to try to bring pressure on one of their members, Mr Richard Caborn, to stand down as prospective candidate after his successful challenge to Mr Frederick Mulley, the MP for Sheffield, Park.

The union has been embarrassed by the fact that two of its left-wing activists have topped sitting MPs.

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, made clear at a private meeting with the union's 17 sponsored MPs on Monday night that he deplored the challenges by Mr Caborn and Mr James Michie, who defeated Mr Frank Healey the MP for Sheffield, Healey.

His declaration came after he had reiterated the union's support for Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford, North, and one of the AUEW's sponsored MPs, who was not re-elected after a challenge by Mr Patrick Wall, a Militant supporter.

Mr Duffy said yesterday that the MPs at Monday night's meeting had approved his call for support for Mr Ford but added that they were "embarrassed" that Mr Caborn was standing against a member of Parliament (Mr Mulley) who had been sponsored by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs.

Mr Caborn was entitled to attend Monday's meeting as he is a member of the European Parliament, although Mr Michie, he is not a member of the union's parliamentary panel. Under AUEW regulations members of the parliamentary panel are not allowed to challenge sitting MPs.

Mr Caborn was entitled to attend Monday's meeting as he is a member of the European Parliament, although Mr Michie, he is not a member of the union's parliamentary panel. Under AUEW regulations members of the parliamentary panel are not allowed to challenge sitting MPs.

CALL FOR LOCAL POLICING

From Our Correspondent

Liverpool

Sir Trevor Jones, Liberal leader of Liverpool City Council, yesterday called for the abolition of the Labour-controlled Merseyside police authority.

Sir Trevor said that district councils should play a leading role in police matters. He said: "We should bring back local policing, and the district councils can do this," he said.

Sir Trevor was speaking at the publication of a council survey on the problems in Toxteth.

"The people of Toxteth have told us in the survey that more police are needed on the beat," Sir Trevor claimed.

The survey, which cost £5,000 to launch, asked householders in Toxteth to fill in a form asking a small number of simple questions about their area's troubles. Just over half of the questionnaires were returned.

Of those residents who returned questionnaires, 22.4 per cent made the prevention of crime their first priority, with 36.8 per cent placing this among their top three priorities.

In second place was the need for jobs in the area, with 19.2 per cent of the respondents making this topic the most important.

But 14.7 per cent of those who replied said policing was their most important problem. Those with children tended to place slightly more emphasis on the prevention of crime and policing and less on new jobs.

Concern over the stress faced by teachers in the classroom has prompted Britain's biggest teachers' union to launch an investigation into how much tension in the profession has increased.

The National Union of Teachers (NUT) is launching a project with five local education authorities, Clwyd, Wrexham, Warrington, Newcastle upon Tyne, Somerset and Lincolnshire, which will aim to collect information about teaching stress.

The first step will be to investigate the link between stress and absence from the classroom and illness. Some teachers under stress are more likely to suffer from colds or common illnesses and stay away.

Teachers taking part in the survey have been promised anonymity. The union will follow up its statistical research with detailed interviews with individual teachers and an attempt to find out how much education spending cuts have added to classroom stress with teachers striving to control bigger classes.

The National Association of Schoolmasters' Union (NAS) and the second largest teachers' union, is more worried about the effects of violence in the classroom and has urged its negotiating secretaries in the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales to seek a declaration of intent from employers that they will prosecute anyone who attacks a teacher.

Both teachers' unions say that the number of cases of assault which have come to their notice have remained fairly constant over the last decade; but the NAS/UWT says violence in the primary school is increasing, with children aged between 10 and 11 involved. They cite the recent disturbances in St Saviour's school, Toxteth, Liverpool, as evidence.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, NAS/UWT assistant secretary, said his union had sanctioned industrial action in about a hundred cases over the past year to get disruptive pupils excluded from schools.

"We are dealing with one or two cases a day at our head office where teachers have been assaulted," he added. "Injuries vary, but broken noses and black eyes are common."

A member of the NAS/UWT, Mr Donald Harris, is one of 260 teachers who have opted for early retirement from the profession.

"Things are colossally different now from when I first taught in schools," he said. "When I first started no only could a junior teacher go into the playground and blow a whistle and everybody would stop and listen to him, but a prefect could do so as well."

Before he left teaching at the age of 55, with 24 years' service, the school was becoming a more unpleasant place.

"There were more and more political pressures being applied with the Inner London Education Authority's decision

to withdraw corporal punishment without any substitute for it. There was no way in which the discipline children could be brought to book."

For instance, four boys threatened to rape a woman teacher, so she refused to teach them. The whole staff was up in arms about it and it was not until we said we would seek instructions from our union not to teach them that we were listened to."

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, (AMMA), the third largest teachers' union, has also noted the difficulties caused by classroom violence and the increasing stress facing teachers.

AMMA has an insurance policy available to all its 90,000 members which can give them compensation additional to that paid by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in assault cases.

Head teachers are facing the strain too. Mr Clifford Hayes, assistant secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, who deals with pension and premature retirement applications to believe, some potential heads may be put off from seeking promotion because of the stress of the job.

The International Labour Office says one in four teachers in the classroom is feeling the effects of stress, exhaustion, tenseness and irritability. In a report, backed up by research from all over Europe and the United States, it says, stress is an "occupational disease" among teachers.



Bookings for the world at the touch of a button in the Barbican Arts Centre's computerized reservation console.

The Barbican's curtain rises from the ashes

"If ever a new town were needed it is here, and what a glorious opportunity for architects." Thus Mr Bryan Anstey, a London surveyor, in a letter to *The Times* on July 4, 1953, with the first suggestion that the bombed sites of Cripplegate be rebuilt as one dramatic entity. Tonight the Queen opens the City of London's £153m Barbican Arts Centre, the final stage of a new inner city (Alan Hamilton writes).

Anstey's scheme for a horizontal layer cake of shops, offices and flats was not widely appreciated. "It could only aggravate the existing monstrosity of London," High Barbican wrote. "The Barbican is a low-rise address in Welwyn Garden City sort of."

The City, a square mile devoted almost exclusively to making money, did not like it either, but the corporation was at least stirred to consider alternatives, only to have their own blatantly commercial plans sat upon by Mr Duncan Sandys, then Minister of Housing.

"I cannot believe that it is good for the City to be choked by day and deserted by night. A better balance between commercial and residential use would I am sure, benefit everybody the long run," Mr Sandys wrote to the Lord Mayor.

MAN HAD THREE WAGE PACKETS

A detective told a judge yesterday that the "fiddling" of wage packets in Fleet Street was "a common practice". Detective Constable Jim Hatcher, of Kings Cross CID, told a judge at the Inner London Crown Court that his inquiries showed that *The Sunday Times* was "probably the worst of the bunch".

Reginald Westrip, aged 44, of Salcott Crescent, New Addington, Surrey, a Sogat member, admitted falsifying wage packets for Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford, North, and one of the AUEW's sponsored MPs, who was not re-elected after a challenge by Mr Patrick Wall, a Militant supporter.

Mr Duffy said yesterday that the MPs at Monday night's meeting had approved his call for support for Mr Ford but added that they were "embarrassed" that Mr Caborn was standing against a member of Parliament (Mr Mulley) who had been sponsored by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs.

Mr Caborn was entitled to attend Monday's meeting as he is a member of the European Parliament, although Mr Michie, he is not a member of the union's parliamentary panel. Under AUEW regulations members of the parliamentary panel are not allowed to challenge sitting MPs.

Mr Caborn was entitled to attend Monday's meeting as he is a member of the European Parliament, although Mr Michie, he is not a member of the union's parliamentary panel. Under AUEW regulations members of the parliamentary panel are not allowed to challenge sitting MPs.

Violence in schools: 2

Teachers face stress and broken noses

By Richard Garner of "The Times Educational Supplement"

Both teachers' unions say that the number of cases of assault which have come to their notice have remained fairly constant over the last decade; but the NAS/UWT says violence in the primary school is increasing, with children aged between 10 and 11 involved. They cite the recent disturbances in St Saviour's school, Toxteth, Liverpool, as evidence.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, NAS/UWT assistant secretary, said his union had sanctioned industrial action in about a hundred cases over the past year to get disruptive pupils excluded from schools.

"We are dealing with one or two cases a day at our head office where teachers have been assaulted," he added. "Injuries vary, but broken noses and black eyes are common."

A member of the NAS/UWT, Mr Donald Harris, is one of 260 teachers who have opted for early retirement from the profession.

"Things are colossally different now from when I first taught in schools," he said. "When I first started no only could a junior teacher go into the playground and blow a whistle and everybody would stop and listen to him, but a prefect could do so as well."

Before he left teaching at the age of 55, with 24 years' service, the school was becoming a more unpleasant place.

"There were more and more political pressures being applied with the Inner London Education Authority's decision

to withdraw corporal punishment without any substitute for it. There was no way in which the discipline children could be brought to book."

For instance, four boys threatened to rape a woman teacher, so she refused to teach them. The whole staff was up in arms about it and it was not until we said we would seek instructions from our union not to teach them that we were listened to."

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, (AMMA), the third largest teachers' union, has also noted the difficulties caused by classroom violence and the increasing stress facing teachers.

AMMA has an insurance policy available to all its 90,000 members which can give them compensation additional to that paid by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in assault cases.

Head teachers are facing the strain too. Mr Clifford Hayes, assistant secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, who deals with pension and premature retirement applications to believe, some potential heads may be put off from seeking promotion because of the stress of the job.

The International Labour Office says one in four teachers in the classroom is feeling the effects of stress, exhaustion, tenseness and irritability. In a report, backed up by research from all over Europe and the United States, it says, stress is an "occupational disease" among teachers.

Both teachers' unions say that the number of cases of assault which have come to their notice have remained fairly constant over the last decade; but the NAS/UWT says violence in the primary school is increasing, with children aged between 10 and 11 involved. They cite the recent disturbances in St Saviour's school, Toxteth, Liverpool, as evidence.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, NAS/UWT assistant secretary, said his union had sanctioned industrial action in about a hundred cases over the past year to get disruptive pupils excluded from schools.

"We are dealing with one or two cases a day at our head office where teachers have been assaulted," he added. "Injuries vary, but broken noses and black eyes are common."

A member of the NAS/UWT, Mr Donald Harris, is one of 260 teachers who have opted for early retirement from the profession.

"Things are colossally different now from when I first taught in schools," he said. "When I first started no only could a junior teacher go into the playground and blow a whistle and everybody would stop and listen to him, but a prefect could do so as well."

Before he left teaching at the age of 55, with 24 years' service, the school was becoming a more unpleasant place.

"There were more and more political pressures being applied with the Inner London Education Authority's decision



Bookings for the world at the touch of a button in the Barbican Arts Centre's computerized reservation console.

The Barbican's curtain rises from the ashes

"If ever a new town were needed it is here, and what a glorious opportunity for architects." Thus Mr Bryan Anstey, a London surveyor, in a letter to *The Times* on July 4, 1953, with the first suggestion that the bombed sites of Cripplegate be rebuilt as one dramatic entity. Tonight the Queen opens the City of London's £153m Barbican Arts Centre, the final stage of a new inner city (Alan Hamilton writes).

Anstey's scheme for a horizontal layer cake of shops, offices and flats was not widely appreciated. "It could only aggravate the existing monstrosity of London," High Barbican wrote. "The Barbican is a low-rise address in Welwyn Garden City sort of."

The City, a square mile devoted almost exclusively to making money, did not like it either, but the corporation was at least stirred to consider alternatives, only to have their own blatantly commercial plans sat upon by Mr Duncan Sandys, then Minister of Housing.

"I cannot believe that it is good for the City to be choked by day and deserted by night. A better balance between commercial and residential use would I am sure, benefit everybody the long run," Mr Sandys wrote to the Lord Mayor.

Labour anger at change in poverty line formula

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government was plunged into a new dispute over its pledges to the poor yesterday when a Commons standing committee was told that a different formula would be applied to the annual review of the official poverty line. The Prime Minister appeared to be unaware of the change, although it will affect Budget announcements next week.

The change was announced by Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, during the standing committee on the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, which proposes to end the present system whereby housing costs are met in full with supplementary benefits payments.

Mr Rossi told the committee that in future supplementary benefits would be increased by reference to the retail price index, minus the element for housing costs.

The announcement brought angry reactions from Labour MPs, local authority associations and poverty and housing groups. Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, accused the minister of introducing a new "Rossi price index" designed to reduce the living standards of the poor.

Mr Rossi told the committee that in future supplementary benefits would be increased by reference to the retail price index, minus the element for housing costs.

The announcement brought angry reactions from Labour MPs, local authority associations and poverty and housing groups. Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, accused the minister of introducing a new "Rossi price index" designed to reduce the living standards of the poor.

Mr Rossi told the committee that in future supplementary benefits would be increased by reference to the retail price index, minus the element for housing costs.

MILK 'MAY HARM CHILDREN'

From Our Correspondent Gloucester

Gloucestershire County Council is being advised to reject subsidised school milk because of fears that it would make the children fat and may lead to heart disease.

The county's education committee will be recommended to refuse to accept an offer of milk paid for by an EEC subsidy and by the Government. The council's personnel services subcommittee decided in January that the offer should be rejected, after advice from a doctor.

A council officer said the subcommittee was concerned about the prevalence of obesity in schoolchildren and about the evidence relating high cholesterol to heart disease.

The National Farmers' Union said it was urging members to lobby councillors to persuade them to accept the milk.

Mr Christopher Robbins, director of the Coronary Prevention Group, a charity formed to promote action to prevent heart disease, yesterday applauded the subcommittee's recommendation (Annabel Ferriman writes).

He said: "We sent a circular letter to all directors of education last summer advising on similar health grounds that it is inappropriate to be offering children exclusively full-fat milk. Since then the Department of Health and Social Security has published its leaflet, *Avoiding Heart Attacks*, which repeats its previously stated dietary advice to reduce total fat intake."

Science report

Role of vitamin A in animal growth

By the Staff of "Nature"

The possibility that vitamin A plays an important part in the physical development of animals is raised by experiments with amphibians carried out at the National Institute of Medical Research at Mill Hill, London, by Dr M. Maden.

The importance of the development is that it suggests a further physiological role for vitamin A, which is more significant, that it may help to explain how the form of adult animals reflects the structure of the genes they embody.

Dr Maden's investigations have been carried out with roads, which like other amphibians have the capacity to regenerate amputated limbs. He has set out systematically to verify a suggestion that vitamin A might affect the fidelity of the regeneration process, by immersing for several days road tadpoles whose fore or hind limbs have been amputated in a solution containing a simple chemical derivative of vitamin A.

The usual effect of vitamin A on a regenerating limb is apparently to ensure that it is superabundantly regenerated. The most common consequence of immersion in a solution containing vitamin A of a road tadpole with a regenerating forelimb seems to be that extra elements of cartilage appear between the regrown ulna and radius (the main bones of the forearm) and the forelimb.

In a substantial proportion of animals, however, the limb bones themselves seem to have been lengthened under the influence of vitamin A, the influence of vitamin A, and occasionally entire limbs appear to have been grown from a point of amputation half-way along the radius and ulna.

For the time being the significance of the findings is obscure. The central puzzle in development, typified by the growth of limbs, is that nothing much is known of mechanisms by which cells group themselves into structures with a recognizable and usually reproducible form.

There have been frequent suggestions that the process, in particular the specialized functions of cells that ultimately occupy different sites in a growing limb, may be controlled by varying concentrations of some naturally occurring chemical throughout the structure. So far, however, no chemical material has been implicated.

The effects of vitamin A on the regeneration of the limbs of road tadpoles suggest that it may be chemically related to some material that plays a part in the normal process of development.

Dr Maden, however, is careful not to claim that the function of the vitamin is either unique or decisive. Even if the notion that the development of a limb is controlled by a variation of the concentration of chemicals from place to place is eventually confirmed, more than one chemical may be involved.

To embryologists, one of the most surprising aspects of Dr Maden's work will be the observation that by sufficiently large amounts of vitamin A a regenerating limb will grow parts that would normally belong nearer the main body than that point of amputation.

That is, to give the lie to the usual assumption that regenerating limbs are capable of growing only parts of the limb that lie farther away.

The role of vitamin A is also puzzling. Chemically, the vitamin is related to a hydrocarbon called carotene (found in carrots). Because of chemical similarities with the light-sensitive pigments found in the retina (called retinoids), vitamin A was for a time thought to be necessary for vision.

Now, however, more attention centres on the possibility that vitamin A may be directly involved in the process of chemical communication between adjacent or neighbouring cells, in which case the effectiveness of the vitamin in the control of limb development may be more easily understood.

Source: *Nature*, February 25, 1982 (Vol 295, p 672).

Mrs Williams ducks out

From Our Correspondent Gloucester

A visit by Mrs Shirley Williams to the county's only SDP-controlled local authority, planned for today, has been cancelled because of fears of a mass picket by striking council employees.

More than 1,000 members of the National and Local Government Officers Association were planning to disrupt the opening of a factory and warehouse development in Tington, north London, by Mrs Williams, one of the party's founding members and its only MP elected as an SDP member.

The SDP group on the council has repeatedly asserted that the Nalogo strike is political and aimed at disrupting the opening of a factory and warehouse development in Tington, north London, by Mrs Williams, one of the party's founding members and its only MP elected as an SDP member.

The local authority faces a prolonged strike by its white collar staff after the collapse of a planned settlement produced with the help of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The 25-strong controlling

SDP group, all but one of whom were originally elected as Labour members, has rejected the return-to-work agreement formulated in conjunction with Acas.

Nalogo members voted to stay on strike yesterday until the council agreed to keep open a children's home closed when its staff joined the dispute. The strike started in the council's housing department over another issue, which has now been settled in Nalogo's favour.

Overseas selling prices

Australia \$28.35, Bahrain \$2.00, Belgium \$1.75, Brazil \$1.75, Canada \$1.75, Denmark \$1.75, France \$1.75, Germany \$1.75, Greece \$1.75, Hong Kong \$1.75, India \$1.75, Italy \$1.75, Japan \$1.75, Korea \$1.75, Malaysia \$1.75, Mexico \$1.75, Netherlands \$1.75, New Zealand \$1.75, Norway \$1.75, Pakistan \$1.75, Portugal \$1.75, Singapore \$1.75, South Africa \$1.75, Spain \$1.75, Sweden \$1.75, Switzerland \$1.75, Taiwan \$1.75, Thailand \$1.75, Turkey \$1.75, USA \$1.75, UK \$1.75, West Germany \$1.75, Yugoslavia \$1.75.

See your IWA to and

For holiday

Know your enemy, former Marxist tells managers

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A former Trotskyist leader with first-hand experience of organising strikes has advised industrial managers to "know your enemy" in the war against Marxist trade union activists.

He gives examples of methods used by Marxists to infiltrate shop floors, influence union meetings and rig strike votes.

Mr Roger Rosewell, one-time industrial organizer for the Socialist Workers Party but now a leading Social Democrat, warns companies: "The next two years will be extremely dangerous."

"Those who are eager for a fight with the Government are waiting for it to make mistakes and humiliate it in defeat," he says in a pamphlet published yesterday by the National Union of Journalists.

Mr Rosewell, aged 38, relates how he joined the SWP as a full-time official at £30 a week in 1971, and for four years posed as a journalist on Socialist Worker while working mainly as a political agitator. Like others, he was given a press card by the Trotskyist-dominated magazine and book branch of the National Union of Journalists in London.

He now earns £10,000 a year lecturing and advising companies on industrial relations and extreme left-wing subversive tactics.

In his pamphlet, Mr Rosewell, a member of the SDP labour law reform working party, recounts his experiences in the early 1970s organizing SWP cells in occupations such as motor manufacturing and teaching.

"The first step to combating Marxist influence is a recognition of the problem and a determination to do something about it. The recent history of the Labour Party is littered with those who took the Marxist threat only subsequently to fall victim to it."

"If chunks of British industry are not to go the same way, managers will have to wake up to the dangers that exist. As a beginning they have to know the names of the extremists and the organizations they belong to. Obviously this will

also include information-gathering on those groups who are active on the fringes of a work-place.

"This is not a call for a blacklist. It is simply a call for managers to show the same kind of professionalism and attention to detail which characterizes the Marxists. 'Know your enemy' is their slogan. Managers have to make it theirs as well."

He describes the Labour Party conference decision to set up factory branches as a sinister development. "These will be an ideal sheep's clothing for the Marxist infiltrators. Now there are even suggestions that the Communist Party will apply for affiliation to the Labour Party. All of the extremists are jumping on the same bandwagon."

Managers ought to maintain proper records on disrupters, which could be used for publicity and to persuade moderate trade union officials to disown trouble-makers. They should examine whether time off for union duties is legitimate or just an excuse for Marxist activities.

"They have to question whether Marxists are manufacturing shop steward constituencies in order to slip into positions of power. They have to decide if they should refuse to accept the credentials of proven disrupters."

Disclosing how Trotskyists get into factories, he says: "Sometimes ex-students are told to apply for jobs in selected companies - car factories have always been a prime target for this kind of infiltration."

"On other occasions foremen are used to give jobs to party members. I remember fixing this up in a number of ways. Existing members might ask foremen to employ their 'friends' or else contacts with unionised supervisors can be exploited. Some managers are themselves former members or sympathisers from university of shop-floor days."

"Marxists prout around in popular protest movements like the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament looking for potential recruits. They

try and sell their papers in areas where workers live, organize phoney petitions to find the names and addresses of left-wing inclined workers."

Every Marxist shop steward is drilled in running meetings and influencing their outcome. "Trade union branch meetings might be held in small, cold and dismal rooms with long agendas, and crucial matters left to the last item of 'any other business'. And whilst these branch meetings might be held in small, cold and dismal rooms with long agendas, and crucial matters left to the last item of 'any other business'. And whilst these branch meetings might be held in small, cold and dismal rooms with long agendas, and crucial matters left to the last item of 'any other business'."

For indoor meetings, he says, Marxists try to find small halls with low ceilings and no seats. "With workers crammed in and unable to see what is happening around them, the conditions are ripe for extremist manipulation and the tricks of an illusionist."

Different tactics are used in open-air mass meetings. "Only the shop stewards are in a position to see and count the votes. Some extremists put up both hands, most extremists congregate at the front in the hope of having a ripple effect on those massed behind them."

Mr Rosewell, a former aircraft industry fitter and a full-time official of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs before an acrimonious parting with Mr Clive Jenkins, its general secretary, admitted he could not recall one strike he had personally started. His chief role was as a factory organization and training of SWP members.

He estimates that the Communist Party was still more effective in penetrating the unions than any other Marxist organization, but considers it "even money" between the CP and Trotskyists on the shop floor.

He concludes: "Marxist extremism is the enemy of working people. In every revolution it is they who suffer its consequences. That is why I broke from this organization and wrote this pamphlet."

Dealing with the Marxist Threat to Industry (Aims of Industry).

TV levy sought for film makers

By Kenneth Gosling

The British Film Producers' Association has requested a meeting with Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, to discuss ways of raising money for film production, including a levy on films shown on television.

Mr Sproat took over responsibility for films on the resignation of Mrs Sally Oppenheim as Minister for Consumer Affairs. The number of British feature length films registered last year fell to 32 from 41 in 1980.

The film makers do, however, detect some encouraging signs. Such successful productions as *Chariots of Fire* and *Gregory's Girl* have put new heart into the industry, and overseas producers, notably the Americans, have made considerable use of British facilities and skills.

This year's production figure is expected to rise to nearly fifty feature films (those lasting more than 72 minutes) according to Mr Andrew Patrick, secretary of the producers' association.

"We rather expected a fall in 1981, with the recession, and we had made representations to Mrs Oppenheim and had meetings with her last August and September. Now we have told Mr Sproat we want to continue these fruitful discussions."

The group particularly wanted the Eady levy extended to encompass pay-TV films shown on television. "It is 400 per cent cheaper to show a two-hour film than to make a programme of the same length," Mr Patrick said.

Department of Trade figures released yesterday show the total number of films registered last year as 362, compared with 371 in 1980. The number of British short films made, those running for about half an hour or less, rose from 66 to 73.

The number of European Community films dropped from 38 to 27, American productions rose to 135 from 122 and films from other sources remained about the same at 58.

For the first time in 60 years, it is believed, British audiences outside London will be able to see a performance of Wagner's *Parsifal* when Welsh National Opera presents a production in the 1982-83 season. Christopher Warman writes.

Parsifal is one of seven new productions to enter the company's programme. It has been made possible by sponsorship from Amoco, after being postponed this year because of financial difficulties.

The last time anyone can remember *Parsifal* being performed in Britain outside London was in 1922.

Welsh National Opera, which faced a possible deficit of £200,000 by the end of the financial year, said yesterday that it now expected to break even.

The other new productions will be Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*, Giordano's *Andrea Chénier*, Janáček's *From the House of the Dead*, Bizet's *Carmen*, Handel's *Tamara* and Mozart's *Don Giovanni*.



Dramatic turn from the Post Office

The British theatre provides the theme for four stamps to be issued on April 28, which mark Britain's participation in the conference of European Posts and Telecommunications. Ballet is featured on the 15p stamp to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the first Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Harlequin on the 19p

stamp is a reminder of the first pantomime in 1723. The Royal Shakespeare Company's move to the Barbican Arts Centre is marked by the 26p stamp, featuring Hamlet and Yorick's skull and the 29p stamp features a woman opera singer in *The Beggar's Opera*, by John Gay, who died 250 years ago.

Anger at doctor's non-stop week

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The King's health district, in south London, may be "black" by the British Medical Association because junior doctors are having to work for a week non-stop snatching what sleep they can between night calls.

The heavy rotas result from a ban on the use of locum doctors to cover for sickness and holidays. Junior doctors are therefore having to stand in for their colleagues.

Dr Michael Rees, the BMA junior doctors' leader, is to raise the matter at the association's council meeting today and will suggest that any advertisements in the *British Medical Journal* from the authority, which covers five hospitals including King's College, should be put in a black box, which warns people not to apply.

The ruling on locums for the first week of sickness and holiday cover, comes two weeks after a national conference of health service administrators, called by Sir Henry Williams, chief medical officer at the Depart-

ment of Health and Social Security, which decided junior doctors' hours should be reduced.

Dr Rees said yesterday: "Doctors are being required to work continuously for a period of a week, which the whole profession has agreed is unacceptable. If money has to be saved, this is not the area in which authorities should try to do it, because they will be putting patients at risk."

The heaviest rotas the other areas involve doctors being on duty every other night.

Twenty junior doctors at King's College Hospital have written complaining to Dr Roger Williams, consultant physician at the hospital and chairman of the district management team. One of the juniors had also made a formal complaint to Mr Peter Rankin, the district personnel administrator.

Mr John Collinson, district administrator, said yesterday: "In the autumn it was clear that the medical

staffing budget had been overspent, so we have been reviewing locum cover.

"The consultants' medical committee decided just after Christmas to refuse to employ locums for juniors for the first week of sickness or for holidays and we expect the juniors to cover for their colleagues."

He said he could not comment further because the formal complaint was going through the grievance procedure.

RATES DEFEAT

Nine Tories on Wiltshire County Council, voted with Labour and Liberals yesterday to defeat the ruling Tory group's budget motion. After party group meetings, Mr Nigel Anderson the Conservative chairman, moved a rate of 122.6p instead of the original 123p. The move, which was accepted, has the effect of cutting balances by £250,000 in a budget of £158m.

Government attacked on homes claim

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Mr Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, yesterday rejected Government claims that local councils had enough money in reserve to finance building programmes in the coming year. He dismissed as a red herring the statement on Monday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that councils had "underspent" by about £700m in the past 12 months.

Mr Luder made three criticisms of government housing policy in an interview with *The Times*. He said first that the figure of £700m quoted by Mr Heseltine might well be too high. It comprised £400m of housing capital receipts to local authorities and £300m of receipts from other sources.

The rate at which the authorities were paid such receipts in the first half of the present financial year suggested that the final total might well be closer to £650m. "As far as we can see, not all of the £700m is in, by any means," Mr Luder said.

He also criticized the Government for failing to publish long-term forecasts of capital allocations. "Until the Government comes out with a firm commitment to a properly financed public house building programme, local authorities will be inclined to continue treating these capital receipts as a buffer against the possibility of further cuts," he said.

By failing to stimulate the building of council and private houses the Government was contributing to a shortage that was bound to worsen.

His final criticism of Mr Heseltine was that the use of national figures observed the fact that the councils with money to spare were often not those with the greatest housing need. "If all this talk about underspending is giving anyone the impression that local authorities are not spending because they have no need for new housing, this would be completely contrary to all the facts," he said.

MPs pass new court power over juveniles

By Frances Gibb

Magistrates will have a new power to order young offenders to be removed from their homes under one of the main proposals of the Criminal Justice Bill agreed by MPs in its committee stage yesterday.

The proposal, estimated to cost £6m, was one of the Government's chief pledges on law and order in its election manifesto and constituted a main plank of its White Paper on young offenders published in October, 1980.

Opposing the clause, which was carried by nine votes to seven, Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York and a former Minister of State at the Office, described it as a sop to the Magistrates' Association.

The new power, which its opponents have argued will increase the number of young offenders in care by between 500 and 1,000 a year, is available only to juvenile courts dealing with offenders who are already the subject of a care order made for a previous offence.

It amends the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, to enable courts to make a care order for up to six months to a juvenile who has offended again, without being overruled by the local authority's power to allow the offender to be under the control of a parent, guardian or friend.

Replying for the Government, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said it was wrong to

call the measure a sop to the magistrates or imply it was a custodial measure. Without the measure, magistrates had no alternative but custody.

He accepted some of the new clauses tabled by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk.

Recently some magistrates expressed concern that the proposal would not be implemented by the Government, using the excuse of lack of funds. But in a letter Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has assured the Magistrates' Association that although it will not be implemented without the extra funds being available, that would not be used as an excuse to sabotage a measure to which the Government was firmly committed.

Mr Lyon yesterday accused chief constables of mounting a campaign against shorter sentences. He referred to remarks made on Sunday by Mr Barry Peir, Chief Constable of Kent, and president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, at a conference in Coventry.

Mr Peir told editors and lawyers that the judiciary ought to take a firmer line and tell Mr Whitelaw, and Mrs Thatcher, that it did not want a "cosmetic exercise" in sentencing.

Mr Lyon said it was clear from Mr Peir's statement and from other recent leaks that the police were fighting back against the Home Secretary's policy.

Painting the town red

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Greater London Council is to spend £200,000 on painting London's roads red to speed up the buses. If today's council meeting agrees about seven and a half miles of the capital's 26 miles of bus lanes will be painted red to deter cars from using them.

Experiments have shown that a coloured surface can significantly reduce the number of traffic violations and the programme will be launched in the inner sub-

urbs of Camden, Westminster, Lambeth, Kensington, Islington, Southwark, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets. Brompton Road, Kensington High Street, Baker Street and Vauxhall Bridge Road are among the roads to be treated.

Mr Paul Moore, vice-chairman of the GLC transport committee, said yesterday: "Any measure which can help to keep buses on the move will get top priority."

Bugged phone trapped cheating doctor

A doctor whose affair with a woman patient came to light when the suspicious husband bugged his own telephone was ordered to be struck off the Medical Register in London yesterday.

The disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council found Dr Bryan Carroll, aged 57, of Selsdon Road, South Croydon, Surrey, guilty of serious professional misconduct. He has 14 days in which to appeal against the order.

Dr Carroll admitted adultery with Mrs Violet Feldmar, a mother of five, but denied that it amounted to serious professional misconduct.

The committee was told that transcripts of the doctor's conversations with Mrs Feldmar covered 100 pages. Mr Raymond Feldmar, of High Beech, South Croydon, was "devastated" when he discovered he was being cheated by "the one man whom he trusted and to whom he had confided the most intimate details of his married life."

Mr Timothy Preston, for the GMC, said that the conversations included one about an arrangement for a photographer to take



Mr Raymond Feldmar: "Cheated"



Dr Bryan Carroll: Took part in fantasies

pictures of Mrs Feldmar performing sexual acts in exchange for sexual services. "It was clear they were meeting frequently for the purposes of adultery," he said, and Dr Carroll admitted taking part in fantasies with Mrs Feldmar. The committee heard the couple's affair began when Mrs Feldmar refused to have sexual intercourse with her husband because he would not perform a sexual act with her which he found distasteful. Mr Feldmar became sus-

picious when a mysterious caller began to telephone their home. He monitored the calls and discovered his wife's affair and that they were performing sexual fantasies "of the most perverse kind," Mr Preston said.

"The calls showed that Dr Carroll was carrying out acts of sodomy upon this woman. It was clear he derived some sort of perverse pleasure out of hearing the woman describe over the telephone the act of her physically abusing herself," he said.

He said the doctor was guilty not only of a gross breach of trust and of shattering Mr Feldmar's life, but also of displaying obtained by him from the wife and husband relating to their marriage in order to gratify his own, largely perverted sexual desire.

Mr Feldmar first suspected his wife of infidelity in 1969 because of "compromising photographs," he found. After he consulted the doctor for help they were reconciled.

Five years later Mr Feldmar consulted Dr Carroll again when his wife began asking him to perform perverted sexual acts with her.

The doctor advised Mr Feldmar not to indulge his wife in ways she was asking him to and once again he said he would try to help, Mr Preston said. By 1977 Mrs Feldmar was refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband and the next year the telephone calls began.

Mr Feldmar successfully filed for divorce in 1980, naming Dr Carroll as co-respondent. A High Court battle for money and custody of their children is still not resolved, and an application to have yesterday's hearing in private was refused.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Sutcliffe's wife given separation

Mrs Sonia Sutcliffe, the wife of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was granted a judicial separation in the London Divorce Court yesterday because of her husband's unreasonable behaviour.

Mrs Sutcliffe's uncontested judicial separation proceedings are understood to have been brought to protect her rights to a share in the couple's house in Garden Lane, Beaton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, which has an estimated value of £37,000 and is up for sale.

Further legal proceedings by Mrs Sutcliffe aimed at obtaining financial support from her husband, who is serving a life sentence, are pending.

Sutcliffe also faces other claims which could drain his assets. He must pay compensation to Mrs Irene MacDonald, mother of Jayne MacDonald, aged 16, who was his youngest victim. The amount due has not yet been fixed.

Sutcliffe, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of 13 women, is planning an appeal against his conviction, which is expected to be heard in May.

Fans fined for kicking player

Two football supporters, Philip Coulson, aged 21, and Michael Birchall, aged 24, both of Chorley, Lancashire, were fined £100 and £75 respectively by local magistrates yesterday for assault occasioning actual bodily harm on Mr Philip Owers, goalkeeper for Bishop Auckland.

The men were said to have kicked the player, later treated in hospital for concussion, during an invasion of the pitch after Bishop Auckland had beaten Chorley 1-0 in an FA Trophy match. Counsel for the men, who admitted the charge, said they had been swept along by crowd hysteria, caused by aggressive play on the field.

Pope to attend Polish rally

The Pope is to meet more than 20,000 of his fellow countrymen at a rally at Crystal Palace, in south London, on Sunday, May 30, organized by the Polish Catholic Mission (Our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes).

There are an estimated 100,000 Poles in Britain, most of them exiles since World War II. The rally will be held in the National Sports Centre, and tickets will be distributed through a network of Polish priests in the Polish Catholic Mission.

Electricity for three islands

Three Scottish islands, Colonsay, North Ronaldsay and Out Skerries, will be connected to mains electricity at a cost of £3,500,000, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board said yesterday. The scheme will be eligible for a 30 per cent EEC grant.

Doctor fined £100

A doctor and a milkman were both fined £100 at Wood Green Crown Court, north London, yesterday for committing an act of gross indecency with each other in a public lavatory. Dr Timothy John Healy, aged 36, of Abbot's Gardens, East Finchley, north London, and Paul Derek Clayton, aged 25, of St Margaret's Road, Tottenham, were said to be of previous good character.

Chemicals in crash

Twenty people were treated in hospital yesterday after an articulated vehicle loaded with chemicals crashed into a roadside cottage and burst into flames on the A1 at Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. They were the driver, two people in their cottage and 17 fishermen, who inhaled fumes while at sea, about half a mile from the crash.

Oyster fishing plea

More than 150 oystermen lobbied MPs at the House of Commons yesterday telling them that they face bankruptcy unless they are allowed to compete for the oysters on the beds at Calshot, near Southampton. They will be banned from dredging at Calshot unless a government order is revoked.

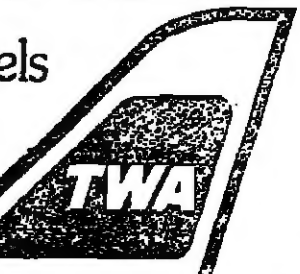
TWA to and through the USA

USA car-hire from £27 a week? TWA!

For holiday makers from the UK, TWA have negotiated USA car hire rates from only £27 a week, luxury hotels from £21 a night, flights from only £221 return.

Mix-and-match your flights, routes, hotels as you please.

You're going to like us



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Zaire shuts border after clash

Lusaka.—Thousands of Zambians were reported to have fled their villages along the northern border with Zaire as tensions rose after a weekend exchange of fire between Zambian and Zairean soldiers near Mulufura, Zambia.

Reports reaching here said that the villagers had taken refuge at Ndola, principal town of the northern copper-belt province. Informed sources said Zambia lodged an official protest with Zaire after Zairean soldiers allegedly commandeered a bus and a lorry loaded with corn meal inside Zambia at the weekend and took them into Zaire, provoking the shooting.

Zambia demanded the immediate release of the people and vehicles, diplomatic sources said, but a Zambian Government spokesman said that a second bus had now been seized with its passengers and crew, and that Zaire had closed the border at Sakania.

Nigerians queue for water

Lagos.—Nigerians were queuing for water and petrol yesterday on the fifth day of a national electricity and gas workers' strike and Lagos radio announced the suspension of all Nigerian Airways flights because of industrial action by air traffic controllers.

Many petrol stations in Nigeria, one of the world's big oil producers, had to close because they did not have standby generators for the fuel pumps. Hospitals told people to bring their own water because their pumps were out of action.

Pilot's trick foils hijack

A passenger subdued a Cuban fugitive who tried to hijack a Chicago-Miami flight to Havana.

United Airlines identified the would-be hijacker as Mr Guillermo Alzaro Mejia Diaz, aged 23, and said he had threatened to blow up the Boeing 727, carrying 92 passengers, with a bottle of inflammable liquid. The threatened pilot said that he was flying to Havana but landed instead at Miami where Mr Diaz was handed to the FBI.

Ankara.—The weekly *Ayris*, edited until last June by Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was banned indefinitely by the martial law authorities.

The current editor, Mr Nihat Duru, was released from prison last week after serving 2½ months for allegedly violating a decree banning political statements and criticism of the martial law authorities.

Turkey bans magazine

Madrid.—A pro-Moroccan Saharan Organization sent an appeal to the Organisation of African Unity urging it to disqualify the Algerian-backed Polisario as a representative of the Western Sahara people (Harry Debelius).

The Saharan Popular Revolutionary Front (FPRS), which broke away from the Polisario in 1975, declared itself "the legal and legitimate representative of the people of the Western Sahara" in an open letter to President Arap Moi of Kenya. The chairman of the OAU.

Polisario under challenge

A black washbag containing a hypodermic needle with traces of insulin, the most incriminating evidence against Claus von Bulow, who is charged with attempting to murder his wealthy wife, now becomes the focus of defence which opened its case this morning.

It presented a locksmith who had been hired by Mr von Bulow's stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, to open a locked cupboard at the family's Newport mansion, Clarendon Court. The prince has testified he found the washbag and needle in that cupboard that day.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the needle with traces of insulin was used by the former London barrister to inject his wife, Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, in December 1980 to put her into the irreversible coma in which she now lies in a New York hospital.

Mr Marshall Salzman, a local locksmith, said that after he opened the locked cupboard with keys he found in Mr von Bulow's desk drawer he saw the prince and a private detective, Mr Edwin

X-ray check on prisoners

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.



"How I love you, General Jaruzelski!"

Full Brezhnev backing for Jaruzelski line

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 2

General Wojciech Jaruzelski today ended his two-day state visit here with ringing endorsement for his military Government from President Brezhnev and clear Soviet support for the indefinite continuation of martial law.

Describing separate meetings today with the Soviet party leader and with Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, Tass spoke of the "warm, comradely atmosphere" the agency added that General Jaruzelski and Mr Brezhnev had found an "identity of views" on the question discussed a phrase normally indicating that things have gone particularly well.

Both leaders spoke about the need to uphold the interests of the socialist community, clearly implying that General Jaruzelski accepted the right of the Soviet Union to insist on a full return to communist orthodoxy in Poland under the so-called Brezhnev doctrine.

They also said they would struggle against "imperialist threats, pressure and blackmail" referring to the talks they have had on coordinating their responses to Western sanctions.

Brief Tass communiqués today spoke of the need to strengthen party links between Poland and the

Soviet Union, as well as the development of political, economic and technical co-operation. Significantly, however, there has been no suggestion that the Russians are to offer Poland any further economic aid to help it overcome its crisis.

Last night, General Jaruzelski went out of his way to reassure his hosts of Poland's loyalty, telling President Brezhnev at a state banquet that Poland would never abandon the socialist road.

Mr Brezhnev had earlier given unambiguous support to martial law, which he said had saved Poland from catastrophe. He also approved the purge of liberals and reformists from the Polish Communist Party in what he called the clearing of every thing "extraneous and alien to socialism".

In his first visit abroad since imposing martial law 11 weeks ago, General Jaruzelski spent some time reassuring the Russians that the Communist Party, of which he is First Secretary, will be streamlined and rebuilt. He said the recent plenum, which affirmed hard-line orthodoxy, had pointed the way to the consolidation of Marxism-Leninism, while reaffirming the defence and strengthening of socialism.

He also insisted that the party, which has been eclipsed by the military Government, was still playing a guiding role in Poland.

The general has given no public hint what he intends to do about Solidarity, the formerly free trade union, which the Russians want to see disbanded altogether, nor when he will release detainees, a move strongly opposed by Moscow. But he insisted yesterday that his Government was still searching for "national concord".

While assuring the Russians that he understood their security interests in seeing a "strong, independent, socialist Poland", he emphasized that Polish tradition could not be forgotten.

Washington: Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that President Reagan had fashioned a strategy intended to lead the Western allies towards unified action over the Polish crisis (Mobsian All writes).

This process, he said, was well underway.

After reviewing the economic and other sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union and Poland, Mr Haig told the House of Representatives' foreign affairs committee: "We should not underestimate the impact of Western unity on both Poland and the Soviet Union."

Senator threatens troop pull-out

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 2

The withdrawal of American troops from Europe is being considered by Congress because of growing dissatisfaction over Europe's refusal to spend more on defence and because of the Soviet gas pipeline project.

Mr Ted Stevens, the Republican whip in the Senate and chairman of the appropriations defence subcommittee, today threatened to bring seriously considering introducing a Bill for a withdrawal of some of the 350,000 troops based in Western Europe.

He told a congressional hearing that such a move might be necessary because of growing West European cooperation with the Soviet Union, a reference to the Yamal gas pipeline which is expected to earn the Soviet Union billions of dollars in hard currency.

He was not proposing a total withdrawal of forces or

Missing needle claim may save von Bulow

From Adam Edwards, New York, March 2

Lambert, search the closet.

"They did not find what they were looking for," Mr Salzman said. Mr Lambert said: "It's not there." The locksmith added that he relocked the cupboard and all three went into the kitchen. If the jury believes Mr Salzman there is no evidence to link Mr von Bulow to the alleged murder weapon.

Mr Salzman said he remembered the event vividly because he was seeing the inside of one of the famous Newport mansions "without having to pay to get in" and he wanted to give the full details to his wife later in the evening.

The second witness of the morning, the butler at Clarendon Court, Mr Robert Bistrot, testified that Mrs von Bulow did drink alcohol and eat sweets. The defence claim that her condition was self-induced by overindulgence in sweets and alcohol while she had low levels of blood sugar.

Mr Bistrot also said that during his 10 years with the von Bulow family he never once thought Mr von Bulow would harm his wife.

Missing needle claim may save von Bulow

From Adam Edwards, New York, March 2

A black washbag containing a hypodermic needle with traces of insulin, the most incriminating evidence against Claus von Bulow, who is charged with attempting to murder his wealthy wife, now becomes the focus of defence which opened its case this morning.

It presented a locksmith who had been hired by Mr von Bulow's stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, to open a locked cupboard at the family's Newport mansion, Clarendon Court. The prince has testified he found the washbag and needle in that cupboard that day.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the needle with traces of insulin was used by the former London barrister to inject his wife, Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, in December 1980 to put her into the irreversible coma in which she now lies in a New York hospital.

Mr Marshall Salzman, a local locksmith, said that after he opened the locked cupboard with keys he found in Mr von Bulow's desk drawer he saw the prince and a private detective, Mr Edwin

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.

Missing needle claim may save von Bulow

From Adam Edwards, New York, March 2

A black washbag containing a hypodermic needle with traces of insulin, the most incriminating evidence against Claus von Bulow, who is charged with attempting to murder his wealthy wife, now becomes the focus of defence which opened its case this morning.

It presented a locksmith who had been hired by Mr von Bulow's stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, to open a locked cupboard at the family's Newport mansion, Clarendon Court. The prince has testified he found the washbag and needle in that cupboard that day.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the needle with traces of insulin was used by the former London barrister to inject his wife, Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, in December 1980 to put her into the irreversible coma in which she now lies in a New York hospital.

Mr Marshall Salzman, a local locksmith, said that after he opened the locked cupboard with keys he found in Mr von Bulow's desk drawer he saw the prince and a private detective, Mr Edwin

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.

Missing needle claim may save von Bulow

From Adam Edwards, New York, March 2

A black washbag containing a hypodermic needle with traces of insulin, the most incriminating evidence against Claus von Bulow, who is charged with attempting to murder his wealthy wife, now becomes the focus of defence which opened its case this morning.

It presented a locksmith who had been hired by Mr von Bulow's stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, to open a locked cupboard at the family's Newport mansion, Clarendon Court. The prince has testified he found the washbag and needle in that cupboard that day.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the needle with traces of insulin was used by the former London barrister to inject his wife, Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, in December 1980 to put her into the irreversible coma in which she now lies in a New York hospital.

Mr Marshall Salzman, a local locksmith, said that after he opened the locked cupboard with keys he found in Mr von Bulow's desk drawer he saw the prince and a private detective, Mr Edwin

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.

Poles give assurance to creditors

From Peter Norman, Brussels, March 2

Poland has told its Western creditor banks that it still wants to sign the agreement rescheduling \$2,400m (about £1,280m) of debt due last year and that it intends to pay all the interest it still owes from 1981.

The assurances came after a message last week by bank creditors to Mr Marian Krzak, the Finance Minister and the Bank Handlowy in Warsaw when it became apparent that the Poles would not be in a position to sign the rescheduling agreement as hoped on March 4.

The group which represents Poland's 500 or so creditor banks accused Warsaw of a "serious breach of faith" in failing to pay the banks all the \$500m of interest due.

Banking sources say Poland has continued to pay interest in small amounts, so that about \$50m is now outstanding. But the Western banks refused to go ahead with signing the rescheduling agreement without being sure that the cash has been handed over.

Washington: Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that President Reagan had fashioned a strategy intended to lead the Western allies towards unified action over the Polish crisis (Mobsian All writes).

This process, he said, was well underway.

After reviewing the economic and other sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union and Poland, Mr Haig told the House of Representatives' foreign affairs committee: "We should not underestimate the impact of Western unity on both Poland and the Soviet Union."



Missing needle claim may save von Bulow

From Adam Edwards, New York, March 2

A black washbag containing a hypodermic needle with traces of insulin, the most incriminating evidence against Claus von Bulow, who is charged with attempting to murder his wealthy wife, now becomes the focus of defence which opened its case this morning.

It presented a locksmith who had been hired by Mr von Bulow's stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, to open a locked cupboard at the family's Newport mansion, Clarendon Court. The prince has testified he found the washbag and needle in that cupboard that day.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the needle with traces of insulin was used by the former London barrister to inject his wife, Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, in December 1980 to put her into the irreversible coma in which she now lies in a New York hospital.

Mr Marshall Salzman, a local locksmith, said that after he opened the locked cupboard with keys he found in Mr von Bulow's desk drawer he saw the prince and a private detective, Mr Edwin

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.

Letter from Warsaw
A peep through the distorting mirror in the Ship of Fools

The bloodstains of Abu Daoud, the Palestinian shot dead in Warsaw last August, are still just about discernible in the green carpeting outside the Hotel Victoria coffee shop. The national shortage of detergent is at fault, of course (blamed in turn, like most things, on the misguided policies of Mr Edward Giersek) but the dark red ink-blot is also a grim reminder of the dangers of drinking coffee in Warsaw hotels.

Call the Victoria Hotel the *Narwenschi* (the Ship of Fools) for it languishes in the Polish capital's Victory Square like a beached ocean liner, cordoned off by soldiers, apparently untouched by the crisis. The passenger list includes almost every important foreign visitor to Warsaw since martial law was imposed: a curiously mixed breed: Libyans on their way to officer training somewhere in Poland, Syrian trade delegations, American concert pianists, French and Swedish businessmen out to make a quick franc or krona from the crisis.

A Dutch businessman recently passed through en route to Gdansk, where he ordered the hulls of six ships, reasoning correctly that the dearth of ocean liners would result in low prices and swift delivery. Not much possibility nowadays of strike action delaying production.

It is a measure of the steady, grinding erosion of acceptance of martial law that the rooms, two months ago as mysteriously deserted as the cabins of the Marie Celeste — half-eaten room-service meals gathering militarized dust in the corridors — are beginning to fill up again. Not that the hotel ever stood much of a chance of operating in profit, despite the regular staple of journalists and television crews, but the losses are at least under control again. The staff, after about two weeks of martial law, outnumbered the guests by about five to one. Now the incessantly piped Western music is back and it is no longer a reasonable assumption that everybody in the foyer is an agent provocateur.

As befits a hotel that charges more than the average monthly Polish wage for a night's stay, the national crisis is seen as through a prism or distorting mirror. Of the 100-odd

dishes offered on the menu, about 10 are actually available. Of these, about six are edible — but only providing that consumption is not done too regularly or too slowly. The technique, long-term residents insist, is to concentrate on the whole rather than the detail.

It is a luxury hotel, but in Poland even luxury is rationed. The swimming pool resembles a stagnant wishing well because of the chlorine shortage; the sauna closed because of the energy crisis; and martial law means that the telephones are down.

In Solidarity's Poland, 10 weeks or 10 months ago, it was commonplace to bump into celebrities, unwrapped in expensive furs or, as in the case of Roman Polanski, seen here in the summer, teetering on oddly built-up heels. Solidarity leaders like Janusz Onyszkiewicz, too busy and too important to spare time during the day, were happily wine and dined in the downstairs restaurant at the Victoria, while upstairs Mr Orlowski Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, would swap stories with selected journalists.

Now Mr Onyszkiewicz is in the Bialoleka internment camp and Mr Rakowski is busy justifying martial law. One rather tenuous theory is that martial law was planned in one of the Victoria restaurants, which would explain many things.

Now it is the province of journalists and speculators: Joanna Fallaci breezes in; one of Warsaw's top black marketeers breezes out. Perhaps because of the growth (a collective noun for the profession) of correspondents, there is an obsession about security.

The most noticeable feature of martial law has been the soldiers in the streets and the unpleasant presence of Zomo riot police. But the new factor that has changed everybody's lives, that has strange and spontaneous comment and open discussion, has been the reemergence from the shadows of the secret police. Nowhere are they more evident than in the hotel, for they probably work on the assumption that a large percentage of foreign visitors must be spies or zealots sent to finance the underground opposition.

It is assumed — and was even before martial law — that most rooms are bugged, that there is central recording room. It is said

that a man leaves the hotel at five every morning with a case full of tape-recordings for the archives of the Interior Ministry. The more junior, and therefore more candid, of the hotel staff seem to believe this too, so it seems safe to say this is not a fantasy.

Certainly all telephone calls out of the hotel are monitored — a shrill, tinny, automatically recorded voice intrudes before every conversation to remind us of the fact. This is both irritating and an unexpected courtesy.

There are also security men specifically detailed to keep an eye on guests, working in pairs. The most obvious team is that of a burly character with the moustache of a Ruritanian hussar accompanied by a sallow man in the traditional Terylene brown suit of his profession. When, some days after the declaration of martial law, a *Sunday Mirror* reporter arrived in the hotel with a visa-less passport (having travelled in the baggage car of the Vienna-Warsaw express), the receptionist summoned the team who whisked him swiftly away to a special room. That was the last Western sighting of the reporter for some days.

Yet there is elasticity in the system, as there is in the country at large. On many evenings, an Army jeep draws up outside the hotel and on at least two observed occasions, a hall porter has brought out bottles of vodka, which have become something of a substitute currency. The jeep then drives away. Soon afterwards, the girls are in evidence, touting official disapproval of the management, with the kind of enthusiasm rarely seen in the Polish economy nowadays.

The illegal money-changers are a different matter; for their business is more conspicuous and in any case they are finding it hard to persuade foreigners that they are genuine and not agents provocateurs.

But throughout the dark, early days of martial law, when receptionists wore black ties and cashiers seemed to be constantly in tears, one wistful figure remained — a tall, bearded, old man. An icon salesman who has never in the recent history of the hotel been known to sell anything.

Roger Boyes

Victory for Begin in Sinai vote

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 2

The Israeli Government tonight defeated a motion of no confidence on its handling of preparations for the final withdrawal on the occupied Sinai, by 58 votes to four, with 43 abstentions mostly from the opposition Labour Party.

The motion was submitted by the extreme right-wing Tehiya (Renaissance) Party, a number of whose leaders are among protesters who have recently moved into the Sinai settlement of Yamit as part of the campaign to thwart the final handover to Egypt due to take place on April 25.

Closing the debate, Mr Meacham Begin, the Prime Minister, told deputies that there was no question of his Government surrendering to a minority trying to impose its will on the majority. "We are fighting for peace," he said.

In a pledge designed to remove any remaining doubts about his determination to carry out the agreements reached at Camp David, Mr Begin said that this Government will fulfill all the obligations it took upon itself in the peace treaty with Egypt.

Tel Aviv: Major General Yehoshua Saguy, director of Israeli military intelligence said today that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon had doubled its fire capacity directed at towns and settlements in Galilee since the ceasefire of July last year (Moshe Brilliant writes).

He made the claim at a conference for the foreign press and was careful to discourage speculation that he was preparing public opinion for an Israeli strike at terrorists. "If you are asking whether this meeting was called to create an atmosphere for Israel doing something the answer is no," he said.

But it is somewhat embarrassing for the Syrians to welcome the representative of a government which in January vetoed United Nations mandatory sanctions against Israel for annexation of the Golan Heights.

It was for this reason that Tishreen said today that the United States took "a one-sided view of the Arab-Israeli conflict, seen through the Zionist eye" and asked what kind of success Mr Habib sought for his mission "in the shadow of such an imbalance".

Nevertheless, he is a valuable source of information on Israeli strategic thinking, and the Syrians are anxious to know how seriously they should take its repeated suggestion that it might invade southern Lebanon.

Bomb blast in Khartoum

Khartoum, March 2.—A car bomb exploded near a main fuel depot in a Khartoum suburb and a parcel bomb was defused, the Sudan news agency reported today.

Security officials blamed Libyan and Communist saboteurs. The first bomb was placed in a Datsun in a suburb mile to the north-east of Khartoum. No casualties were reported. The parcel bomb was delivered to a newspaper office. —AP.

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.

Damascus denounces US envoy

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, March 2

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, arrived in Damascus today to be met by the Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister and a familiar barrage of press criticism.

"Once again," said the government daily *Tishreen*, "the United States Administration has not given its envoy the grounds which would make his trip successful."

Given the condemnation of the United States that always presages Mr Habib's visits to Syria, it might be thought surprising that President Assad's Government was even prepared to allow the diplomat to enter the country.

The truth is that the Syrians still want to maintain the dialogue with Washington and that Mr Habib — who is of Lebanese parentage and has proved himself a highly discreet negotiator — is now accepted by the Syrian authorities as an honest enough broker.

But it is somewhat embarrassing for the Syrians to welcome the representative of a government which in January vetoed United Nations mandatory sanctions against Israel for annexation of the Golan Heights.

It was for this reason that Tishreen said today that the United States took "a one-sided view of the Arab-Israeli conflict, seen through the Zionist eye" and asked what kind of success Mr Habib sought for his mission "in the shadow of such an imbalance".

Nevertheless, he is a valuable source of information on Israeli strategic thinking, and the Syrians are anxious to know how seriously they should take its repeated suggestion that it might invade southern Lebanon.

Bomb blast in Khartoum

Khartoum, March 2.—A car bomb exploded near a main fuel depot in a Khartoum suburb and a parcel bomb was defused, the Sudan news agency reported today.

Security officials blamed Libyan and Communist saboteurs. The first bomb was placed in a Datsun in a suburb mile to the north-east of Khartoum. No casualties were reported. The parcel bomb was delivered to a newspaper office. —AP.

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1979 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice: first by a military court and then by a civil court.

ing
ls

the hotel at
ing with a
e-recordings
es of the
The more
efore more
hotel staff
his too, so it
this is not a

telephone
e hotel are
shrill, tinny,
corded voice
very conver-
us of the
th irritating
d courtesy.
so security
detailed to
on guests,
s. The most
s that of a
with the
Ruritanian
nied by a
e traditional
suit of his
n, some days
laration of
unday Mirror
in the hotel
ss passport
ed in the
the Vienna-
), the recep-
ed the team
him swiftly
d room. That
tern sighting
r for some

elasticity in
there is in
large. On
an Army
outside the
at least two
ions, a hall
rought out
dka, which
mething of a
rency. The
s away. Soon
girls are in
ting their
the official
the manage-
the kind of
rely seen in
onomy now

money-chang-
erent matter,
less is more
and in any case
ing it hard to
igners that
nine and not

out the dark,
marital law,
omists wore
nd cashiers
constantly in
tful figure
tall, bearded,
acon salesman
in the recent
u hotel been
ell anything

ger Boyes

ascus inces nvoy

Robert Fisk
March 2

Habib, President
of the Middle East
Council, arrived in
Damascus to meet
by the Syrian
ign Minister and
scurage of press

chain," said the
daily *Tahrir*.
State Adminis-
tration given its em-
phasis on which would
be successful."

condemnation of
states that always
Habib's visits to
light be thought
that President
overment was
ed to allow the
enter the coun-

h is that the
want to maintain
with Washington
Habib — who is
the parentage and
himself a highly
controversial — is now
the Syrian and
in honest enough

somewhat embar-
assment to the Syrian
the representation
the government which
vetoes. It is
inductory sanctions
for its annex-
Golan Heights.

for this reason that
said today: "a one-
sided Arab-Israeli
of the Arab-Israeli
seen through what
and asked what
success Mr Habib
his mission in
of such an

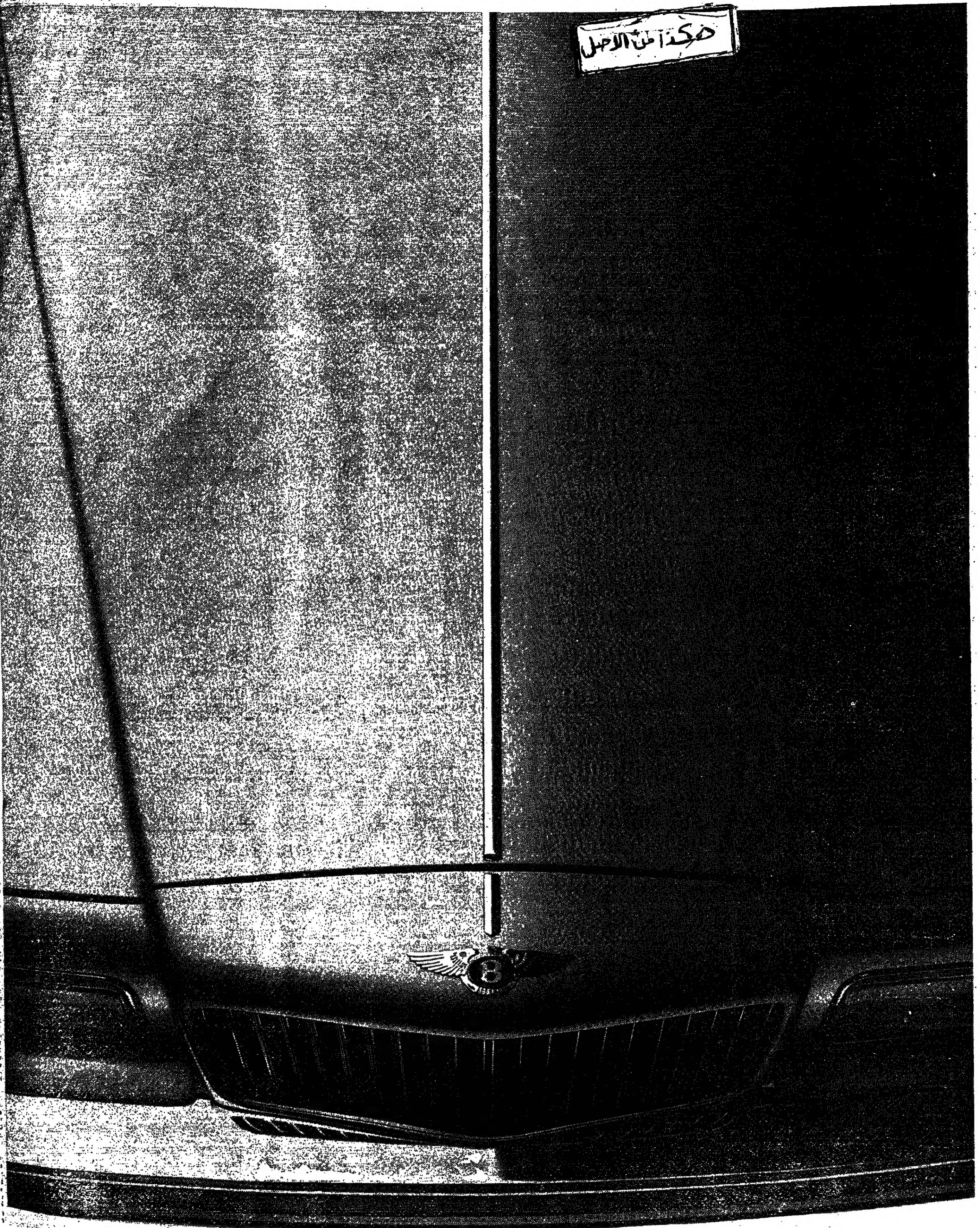
less, he is a
source of infor-
Israeli strategic
and the Syrians are
know how serious
should take it
suggestion that it
made southern Leb-

MB BLAST KHARTUM

March 2 — A car
loaded with a main
in a Khartoum
and a parcel bomb
ed. The Sudan news

ported today.
officials blamed
and Communist sub-
the first bomb in a
mile to the north-
Khartoum. No casu-
ties were reported.
The car was delivered to
the office. — AP.

هكذا على الاصل



THE RUMOURS ARE ALL TRUE.

Today a new Bentley will be announced
at the Salon de l'Automobile, Geneva.
The Bentley Mulsanne Turbo.
It is the first Bentley for 30 years to differ
substantially from its companion marque,
the Rolls-Royce.

It has a top speed that is comfortably in
excess of 130 m.p.h.
It accelerates smoothly from 0 to 60
in 7.4 seconds.
And it achieves these figures through
the remarkable power of its turbo-charged
V8 engine.

Even for a Bentley it is an impressive car.
In fact the Rolls-Royce engineers who
designed it are just a little disappointed that
such a car does not carry the Rolls-Royce
name.
Or so rumour has it.

BENTLEY MOTORS LIMITED · CREWE · CHESHIRE.

A Vickers company.

credit

THE ARTS

North of the river, the Barbican Centre opens tonight, but Karlheinz Stockhausen takes over the South Bank, with a talk in the Purcell Room and his "Inori" in the Festival Hall. Interview by Paul Griffiths

Creating the myths of the future

Surprisingly, when Karlheinz Stockhausen conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra in his *Inori* in the Festival Hall tonight it will be the first time he has appeared with a British orchestra in public. He has, of course, conducted here before: the last occasion was when *Inori* had its last British premiere at the Barbican in 1974, with the Südwestfunk Orchestra, and the same year, with the Südwestfunk Orchestra, he conducted the first performance of his *Mantra* in the privacy of the Maida Vale studios, where in 1970 his attempt to lead them in intuitive musical meditation met with some success. He has, however, been writing less than a sympathetic response.

Stockhausen, however, is prepared to wait for understanding. When I met him recently he was still a high from the production of his latest work, *Luzifer*, for bass, singer and piano, a scene from his seven-day cycle of music, *Luzifer*. This piece, he was claiming, was "much more original than all my other compositions", though he also feels generally that his more recent works, including *Inori* and the five scenes he has completed for *Luzifer* during the last five years, are much richer than those he was writing in the Fifties and Sixties.

"Music is becoming more and more multi-layered, with more and more relationships within it, so that it becomes more and more meaningful. You can dive into a work like *Inori* a thousand times and still find something new every time, because there is real polyphonic composition on many layers: not just melodic and harmonic but also layers of rhythm, tempo, dynamics, timbre. So it will take generations for people to consume intelligently these works, and then live through the curves of emotion that they provide."

Stockhausen's high regard for his recent output might seem a defensive reaction to the strong body of opinion that in *Licht* he has reached a mystical nadir, the brilliance and freshness of his musical thinking, swamped by vast prophetic pretensions. But in fact his self-esteem is all-inclusive. In answer to a question about the pressures on him in the Fifties when he, Boulez and Nono were rivals in charting new paths for music, he remarked only that he "was really worried that Boulez and Nono didn't compose more differently from work to work". And he went on:

"I think it's deeply in me to try everything once. Because I have found from the very beginning of my life, the feeling that this life is really very short, and so I don't want to waste time making variations or other versions of works. For instance, I would love to make a whole evening in the manner of *Refrain*, which is just a 12-minute piece for tuned percussion, but I have no time. I could make another work for several orchestras like *Gruppen* and do it much better, because now I have the technique. After all, why did I let Berio make *Alleluja*? Why didn't I do it myself?"

While we were looking back at these achievements of the Fifties I asked Stockhausen what work or works of that period he now regards as most important. His answer was surprising: not the exhilarating *Gruppen* for three separated orchestras, nor one of the works in which he opened up the electronic universe, but *Klavierstück VI*, because I rewrote it four times. Sometimes I sat for a week looking for another permutation I could accept, because I had made the rules so incredibly narrow. And when you study the sketches of the piano pieces, or of *Gruppen*, you see what a fantastic amount of work was involved. You wouldn't believe that a musician

could make his life so hard. But I think I had to put myself through that kind of discipline, so that I could write more easily; nowadays it flows much more."

Indeed, from the way Stockhausen speaks it would seem that he sees his earlier works, if not the whole of world music up to 1975, as a testing ground for the project on which he is now embarked. Late Beethoven he regards as really quite simple because "from forever everything is Bach-gone, a measure of praise for his glimpse of a Stockhausen-like density of polyphony. Other music is valued for the ideas it has offered him, not least Japanese music, an influence on him since the mid-Sixties and clearly to be felt behind *Der Jahreslauf*, which was released on record at the beginning of the year and was the first scene of *Licht* to be composed.

It was not, however, planned as such. The idea for the week of music dramas came while Stockhausen was in Japan for the first performance of *Der Jahreslauf*, and came quite suddenly. "There was one afternoon when there was a ceremony going on in a temple. I asked a man: what was happening, and he said it was a six-week session. And I sat for three or four hours in the garden, just listening, and it became clear to me that all cultures have the same musical structures, as far as the notes and intervals are concerned. The only differences are the result of different dialects. For instance, Japanese chant is exactly the same as Gregorian, but with glissandos and strange attacks." (Stockhausen demonstrated his point by singing a plainsong *Pater noster* in normal fashion and then with the quirks and decorations of a Buddhist monk.)

"And so I thought I would write a structure, and then with that

structure write a work in as many musical dialects as I could. And that is *Licht*. I wrote down the three melodies for Eva, Michael and Luzifer, and then, on the back of an envelope."

In fact this idea of using a melody as the basis of a diverse musical world is not particularly new in Stockhausen's work: it is the essential principle of *Inori* and also of *Mantra* for two pianos and electronics, which was written in 1970 and was the first of his new melodic pieces. It even goes back to a work he wrote in 1951, *Formel* for small orchestra, suppressed until after *Mantra*.

"I showed it to a friend, and he said: 'You're crazy, you can't do that after *Kreuzspiel*'. And I had to agree. But I wanted something else apart from these blips and blobs. I wanted something else. You can even see it in *Kreuzspiel* and my other works from the early Fifties, like *Spiel für orchestra* and *Schlagzeug*, which are each of them based on a single melody. And the same is true of *Momente*: it's all based on a melody. Which is why in *Momente* you begin to notice when they make mistakes, which you can't do in *Gruppen*."

Momente, which was begun in 1961 but not finished until a decade later, was the work Stockhausen brought with him when he last appeared in the Festival Hall, nine years ago. In its final form the piece is a grand concert spectacle for solo soprano, choir and instrumentalists, a joyous experience but surely not as coherently, even obsessively, melodic as *Mantra* and the works that have followed. Stockhausen agrees.

"The difference is that since *Mantra* the melodies have become more compact, because I wanted to make figures that stick in the mind. And that can only happen when you are able to sing them. So they have

to seem simple, yet at the same time they are so complicated. How is it that they sound different from Schoenberg melody, or a Webern melody, or a Boulez melody?"

Stockhausen preferred to leave this question in the air, as part of the mystery of his melodies, for though he is happy to analyze them — to show how he consciously works out the intervals, the rhythmic figures, the initial and final notes, the degree of internal repetition, and so on — at the same time he would have them regarded as complete inspirations. It is the same with *Licht* as a whole. The musical structures are elaborately artificial and, as Stockhausen says, work on a great many levels, yet he is in no doubt that the personages of *Licht* are real beings with whom he is in communication. I had to ask him twice about this to make sure.

"Absolutely. Michael is my basis: he is the director of the local universe. True. I have known him since I was a child. Luzifer was in charge of our universe: he was one of the 700,000 creator-sons of God who were allowed to create a universe at will, doing anything they wanted. But then he caused a rebellion because he was fed up with the idea of creating men between animals and angels, and so Michael had to take over. One emanation of Michael was Christ, who tried to formulate the precise message to how individuals can make contact with the centre of the universe."

And Stockhausen insists that the singers, dancers and instrumentalists who take the roles of Eva, Michael and Luzifer in *Licht* must also become "emanations" of these beings: "They must be obsessed by the spirit. Otherwise they shouldn't go on stage."

I asked Stockhausen about the sources of his mythology. "It somehow is the result," he said, "of 30 years of reading here and there — I read very little — and of things experienced in dreams. But he was willing to be more forthcoming, claiming only that he has no imagination and implying that the cosmic drama of *Licht* is a vision beyond his conscious control. In any event, his main concern is with the music."

"Very often the music is composed first and the I work out what the best words to fit what I have written. The pitches, rhythm, durations, tempo, dynamics and so on are the main structure, and then the text is subsidiary and has two aspects, of which the more important is the timbre of the words, and the other is that it tells you what is going on, and in such a way that you can immediately understand it."

It is not surprising, therefore, that Stockhausen has not written any text in advance for the parts of *Licht* yet to be composed but has planned only "the proportions of the scenes and the sub-scenes". Nor is he daunted, at the age of 53, by so much work lying ahead. He reckons that the completion of *Licht* will take another 20 years, and that he has perhaps a further 30 in front of him after that. He also has projects to fill them.

"Sirius, which I wrote in 1974-77, is the year, with the four seasons and the twelve months and then *Licht* is the week. After the week I come to the day. And after the day I come to the hour. And then the minute. And then the second." A whole work lasting just a second? "Yes, but don't ask me with how many layers."

Finally I asked Stockhausen about the connection which would seem to exist between his current hermeticism and the work of an earlier German composer. He was dismissive. "Wagner? That was an attempt to relive the old German myths. My myths lie in the future."



Stockhausen, with mimes and the BBC Symphony Orchestra, rehearsing "Inori" at Maida Vale studios this week

Concerts

Rich and dashing sonority

Oslo PO/Jansons

Festival Hall

Grieg was one of the first conductors of the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, but it was not permanently established until after the First World War, and is still making its way towards full symphonic strength. Under its present chief conductor, Marius Jansons, the orchestra is currently touring the United Kingdom, on Monday it paid its first visit to London, and was sufficiently numerous, and brave, to include Berlioz's *Fantastic Symphony*, a famous test of orchestral virtuosity.

The orchestra has a rich and dashing full sonority, founded on a firm, reliable double-bass section, bold, shining brass, elegant woodwind with an outstanding principal oboe whose every solo gave pleasure, and fiery

violins. The Berlioz stretched them all to the utmost, as expected. Almost inevitably, some passages did not come off ideally, the tolling of the victim's head on the floor in the execution scene, the slow, pious chords which end the first movement, the most hectic polyphonic textures, towards the end of the ball, for example. I would guess that the excitement of the occasion was largely responsible, coupled with the enthusiasm of Mr Jansons' reading — never a half-hearted moment.

Many other notorious passages, on the other hand, were surmounted neatly and confidently, in a work that permits no optimistic approximation; every strand of the music must tell as exactly as in a symphony by Mozart. Mr Jansons had evidently rehearsed the score in complete detail, as the

Witches' Sabbath, with all its bizarre cackles and capers, made clear.

In Sibelius's *Viola Concerto*, they brought forward their compatriot Arve Tellefsen as soloist, an interpreter of athletic, outgoing temperament, with a vivid sense of rhythm and a warm cantabile manner, a natural musician if not yet an explorer of the spirit behind the notes. He was sensitively and spiritedly accompanied.

They had, quite properly, begun with Grieg, a mixed suite from the *Peer Gynt* music, given with refreshing conviction in the familiar movements, and including the splendid storm episode of *Peer's* home-coming, too seldom heard in concerts. They returned to Grieg also for their first encore, the Norwegian Dance with the ravishing tune for solo oboe, happily enough.

William Mann

of his native German poetry. Certainly these songs are not to be compared with the finest of the *Lieder*, but they have a good deal to offer the alert interpreter. Lucia Popp found much to linger over, much to sigh over, and one was forced to wonder whether earlier commentators might have revised their opinion of these Italian songs if they had had the benefit of Miss Popp's exquisite rendering.

Similarly she brought to Mozart's two French songs, by no means gems of musical-poetic synthesis, all the subtlety of expression one could have asked for. So lovingly were the melodic lines drawn that even conventional cadential formulas were a source of pleasure. The tune of "Ridente la Calma", though the work of the Czech composer Mysliveček rather than (as billed) Mozart, is no less deeply felt even than "Abendempfindung". Miss Popp demonstrated as much with her rapt accounts of both.

A group of four more familiar Schubert songs, closed the recital. The delicate "Nachtviolen" and "Dass sie hier gewesen" were given beautifully sustained performances, that of the latter relishing the song's adventurous and telling harmonic detail. Lucia Popp had won over the audience long before the end; "An Silvia" merely sealed the pact.

Barry Millington

London debuts

Accent on growth

The Russian violinist Boris Belkin, who like his wife Irina Zaritskaya now lives in Israel, is already well known enough to attract a large audience to the Queen Elizabeth Hall for his debut recital there. His challenging programme culminated in Brahms's D minor Violin Sonata, a performance carefully moulded with an accent on growth, from an almost perfunctory opening to the strangely grandiloquent deliberations of the presto agitato finale. To preface this interpretation of rare stature Mr Belkin played Beethoven's Sonata Op 30 No 3 and Prokofiev's Sonata Op 94a. In both works, he showed meticulous attention to details, and his phenomenal technique was never allowed to degenerate into production of tedious, satiric sheen beloved of many another virtuoso. The only real blemish of the evening was Miss Zaritskaya's timidity, soon eschewed, in the Beethoven.

Another gifted artist unafraid of admitting a battle with his instrument was the Australian pianist Sophie McCallum. Boldly beginning with a refined yet well-coloured reading of Ravel's *Valses nobles* or *sentimentales*, she went on to tackle Beethoven's *Appassionata* Sonata headlong, emphasizing its quirkiness as well as its sheer driving power with admirable clarity, weight and thoughtfulness. Less of a test of her musicianship, if not of her dexterity and poetical response, were Alkan's *Chants*, Book V, apparently a first London performance. Saint-Saëns's *Toccata*, Op 111 No 6, concluded an impressive debut, with Miss McCallum playing all colour and brilliant light.

The American pianist Michael May arrived at the Wigmore Hall late and breathless after a series of mishaps with taxis, but managed to tackle his show

— for such it was — with a cool wit, lastest of beginning with a proper piano sonata by Mozart, he chose to play his own tricky arrangement of *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*. This, in spite of a relentless lack of colour in his cantabile, showed off most as much as the Liszt-Rachmaninov transcriptions of Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream* music with which he ended.

From Dallas came four concertos of *Voices of Change*, playing to a deserted Wigmore Hall and giving evidence that even down in Texas avant-gardists are healthily active. Donald Erb's *Summermusic* for piano and orchestra, a hot, turbulent, riotous summer in Chicago, and Robert Xavier Rodriguez's *Improvisation Matrix* (explained at tedious length in the programme) succeeded largely on the strength of a single memorable idea. Paul Cooper's *Tomorrow's Songs* strayed suspiciously near Tippet-like happy idealism before turning more impressively towards despondency. Bartok's *Contrasts*, and the violin, clarinet and piano version of Stravinsky's suite from *The Soldier's Tale*, framed these revelations.

Finally, the Lau-Michet Male Voice Choir from Helsinki celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the Finnish Seamen's Mission with an enterprising recital at St Margaret's, Westminster. They were at their enthusiastic best in Sibelius, of course, and despite weak tenors and frequently poor intonation, there was a spirit of dedicated amateurism and joy in the music. The happiness of the occasion was epitomized by the audience's reaction to the baby who chuckled all the way through the first half. Nobody really minded.

Stephen Pettitt

THE ARTS



Laurence Olivier stressing his scope and durability, with Alan Bates, and David Bowie doing a thankless task as well as possible

Television: channels in competition
Mortimer travels better

Thames Television's production of John Mortimer's *A Voyage Round My Father* had a 25-minute start over BBC1's *Basil* last night and possibly only those observing strict, medieval, London penitential rites would have denied themselves the pleasure of watching Laurence Olivier as Mortimer senior to boggle at this baleful piece of Brecht.

He himself observed that *Basil* was a play which could present all kinds of difficulties to those who had not learnt to think dialectically. Obviously the BBC's drama department considered that there were now enough dialecticians to push out into forbidding waters. Then, of course, they had David Bowie as a bed-hedger, perhaps for the young or hopelessly non-dialectical. In fact the play was presented as David Bowie in *Basil*, and *Radio Times* informed us that it was "rarely performed perhaps because magnetic actors are so rare".

Mr Bowie did not pull me entirely into his magnetic field but, in the circumstances, he did as good a job as possible of playing this amoral, anti-social post. He proceeded with the odd song through depravity to murder and death, making himself, as required, singularly unattractive.

Alan Clarke, the director, who also adapted the play for television with the translator John Willett, had fun with his split screens, but *Basil*, Brecht's first play, written when he was 20 and set in

Germany in the 10 years before the First World War, has not travelled well or meaningfully.

John Mortimer's play travels extremely well, a delightful, movingly affectionate circumnavigation of an extraordinary parent with marvellous language, that would be a joy even without such an excellent production. This one was based on the 1970 stage version.

Mortimer senior was a barrister who went blind, whose family bent to his inclination to ignore that fact, and who continued to practise his profession, "sending words into the dark like soldiers", for 20 years. He had the apparently uncomplaining assistance of his wife, round whom a further voyage might well be made for she was obviously a saint — a secular one, if Mr Mortimer would prefer that.

Elizabeth Sellars played her here. It was a necessarily subdued performance: her husband's blindness in *Basil*, kindness, mischief and bravery, was being projected by Laurence Olivier. It provided a fortuitous occasion for him to remind us of the scope and durability of his talent.

Alan Bates, as the son, seemed a little mature for the role but, this slight demur apart, gave a sensitive, good-humoured performance which was never overshadowed. Jane Asher, too, as the daughter-in-law, not at first prepared to enter the conspiracy but gradually enticed into the eccentric circle, was obviously and attractively noticeable.

Michael Aldridge contributed

a witty bonus in the form of a headmaster making puberty even more incomprehensible than it might be for his charges; and Alvin Rakoff had the combined pleasure of directing and producing this most eloquent memoir.

Everyman, dislodged from its Sunday night place by *Omnibus*, reflected last night on Unearthly Powers, not the programmers of BBC 1 but those that an increasing number of Christians, spread across the churches, feel they can communicate with if they let themselves go. Such believers are within the charismatic movement which seeks to recapture the spiritual intimacy which early Christians felt they could enjoy with the persons of the Trinity — an intimacy they believe has been distanced by the march of science and man's overweening idea of his sophistication.

The mild trances into which they pass they call "falling into the spirit", powerful but not hysterical, we were assured by Professor Ian Lewis, an anthropologist. It could be that they are caused by natural rather than super-natural influences and a department of comparative physiology in Baddesley is researching this possibility. Professor Lewis noted, however, that even if the cause were natural it would not explain away man's urge to reach beyond his temporal enclave. William Nicholson's production made a good start to the new series.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Rattigan's fine workmanship

In Praise of Love

King's Head

It was from this address that the Rattigan revival began with Stewart Trevor's 1976 production of *The Browning Version* (written) and it is the same director who now returns to salvage Rattigan's last play.

In *Praise of Love* first arrived in London in 1973 as the more substantial piece in a double bill also including a burlesque of *Twelfth Night* which supposedly antagonized audiences at the Duchess. At all events, it was dropped for the 1974 New York production which consisted of an expanded version of the title piece, now receiving its London premiere at the King's Head.

I missed the West End production, but during its run Rattigan wrote to me saying that he intended to make a break from the past tense into modern life. "Reached as I have been by the undercurrents," he wrote, "I still remember no criticism saying 'The poor old thing shouldn't try to write about now'. They bashed me for old reasons... The serious play failed for structural reasons" from me? Why didn't they say 'How joyful it is that Sir T. has at last

liberated himself from his structural bondage? But, of course, it hasn't. It's more carefully constructed than *The Browning Version*."

So, indeed, it is. The play is a study of emotional reticence (defined by its main character as *le vice anglais*) centering on the case of an impending death in the family. Lydia is dying of a rare form of leukemia. She knows. Her husband Sebastian knows. But they jointly conceal their knowledge from each other, and from their son Joey. Their only relief from this masochism is in spilling the beans to their old friend Mark, who plays the confidante to each of them in two symmetrically placed scenes.

The main situation was prompted by the marriage of Rex Harrison and Kay Kendall. But it is the relationships between the three men that give the piece its intensely personal character. All seemed to have been quarried from different sides of Rattigan: Mark, the best-selling author; Sebastian, the disappointed artist turned armchair Marxist; Joey, the arrogantly uncompromised boy who sees his father as a thinly disguised High Tory.

These three are drawn from close first-hand experience. Lydia, however, with her background as an Estonian victim of the Nazis, picked up by Sebastian in a Berlin brothel, is an imagined emblem of the modern world. Rattigan does not sentimentalize her. Far from it. Her actions are entirely practical: to make arrangements for her helpless husband when she is dead; to protect her son from his father's unending self-absorption. Isabel Dean plays her with maximum attention to each passing crisis, and with a stiffly Estonian upper lip.

Sebastian, forever preoccupied with his next book review, is even more cushioned against feeling. William Franklyn indicates the supposed depths of his unspoken love by arriving at her side in a flash when she collapses in the first act. But, when it comes to his actual acknowledgment of love, you want to look the other way. Rattigan has done his work too well. He has created an uncaring egoist, who would forget about his son's television play and treat his wife as an unpaid housekeeper. When the moment comes for him to disclose this as mere pretence, the mask has grown into his face.

It is, however, a fine piece of workmanship; played with wit and the fire of old wounds by a company also including Manning Redwood and Richard Gibson.

Irving Wardle

Jazz

Clifford Jordan

Ronnie Scott's

Probably not enough attention is paid by jazz scholars to the influence of teachers. Jazz and popular music cannot, in any real sense, be taught; but how can one explain the emergence, in Chicago during the 1950s, of a group of tenor saxophonists so gifted as Johnny Griffin, Von Freeman, John Gilmore and Clifford Jordan without reference to the legendary Captain Walter Dyett, a high school music teacher who left the mark of his encouragement on a generation?

Those saxophonists have no common style, but share an approach which blends extreme technical facility with a well-developed inquisitiveness. Jordan, currently in residence on Frith Street, is typical: his tone lighter and more sculptured than it

seems on his recordings, he is a supremely elegant player who uses the bebop vocabulary with great economy.

His British rhythm section is not inspirational, but neither does it get in the way of his lucid phrases and his almost transparent sound. The drummer, Tony Levin, was particularly intelligent during "Cherokee".

Over at the 100 Club, several groups participated in a well-attended benefit for the British aid saxophonist Mike Westbrook, who is in hospital. Mike Westbrook, one of Osborne's former employers, brought along his 15-piece orchestra to perform extracts from *The Cortège*, most striking were Brian Godding's effects-laden guitar work in "July 1979" and George Born's cello solo, an essay in black comedy over slowly warping modes and stop-time figures.

Richard Williams

So HOT GOSSIP

MARCH 13th 7.30pm
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL MUSIC SHOW
Please send me...
Wendy
CONFERENCE CENTRE
22 124

ACADEMY!
From the director of THE LACE-MAKER
Claude Goretta's
A GIRL FROM LORRAINE
A GALE RELEASE (LA)
"A lovely, touching, enriching film" DAILY MAIL

John Young

Suavisco

THE MILL
LOVE
THE MILL
LOVE
THE MILL
LOVE

BITIONS

LIBRARY
LIBRARY
LIBRARY
LIBRARY

ALLERIES

JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY

GALLERY

JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY

GALLERY

JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY

GALLERY

JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY

GALLERY

JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY

GALLERY

JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY
JEFFREY

Donald Woods, an outspoken opponent of apartheid, gives a view on the controversial cricket tour

Don't just boycott: ban them by law

The South African government regards sport as so crucial to the morale of the country's whites that it is increasingly large amounts of government and semi-government money are being made available to lure international sports stars. South African corporations which do the same are approved for their patriotism.

It was therefore inevitable that English cricketers would receive an offer too large for many to refuse, especially those in the twilight of their careers or clearly not in the highest international class.

In this respect Graham Gooch is the only cricketer among the 12 now in South Africa whose loss to England's Test side is significant in purely cricketing terms. But the issue, alas, is not solely one of cricket. Important moral and political considerations are also involved.

One is the question of whether a citizen of a democratic country should have the right to play sport wherever and against whom he chooses, and of course the answer should be yes. By the same token, sportsmen of their country have the right to refuse to play against him if they find his choice of venue and opponents offen-

sive to them. These rights are appropriate to all citizens of countries with normal political relationships.

But when such relationships are abnormal, other considerations come into play. To pose an extreme case, many Englishmen now vociferously defending the right of Boycott and his colleagues to play in South Africa would be the first to deny an equivalent right to an English sportsman who wished, say, at the height of the blitz on London during the Second World War, to play sport in Nazi Germany on the grounds that sport should be above politics.

It is a question of degree. The principle is the same. The most innocent activities can take on political significance according to circumstance. An East German who swims to freedom across a frontier river would hardly agree that swimming is always a non-political activity.

What has to be decided by the British people is the extent to which they regard themselves as being at war against apartheid, and to decide, depending on what degree of warfare seems appropriate, what measures to impose domestically in line with that decision.

These are not always matters of orthodox policy on civil rights, and usually the most crucial determinant is sensitivity. All Americans would insist on their democratic right to invite foreigners to the USA, but no Chicago mayor at this time would risk offending Polish-Americans by being host to General Jaruzelski.

Nor would a New York mayor allow a Palestinian basketball team into a Bronx stadium soon after a PLO attack on a kibbutz. Nor would a Boston mayor welcome Princess Margaret during a Maze prison hunger strike. In each case the mayor's hospitality would be within his democratic rights, but sensitivity sometimes over-rides such rights, and the sensitivity required in all three cases cited above is related to the large numbers of Polish-Americans in Chicago; Jewish-Americans in New York and Irish-Americans in Boston.

But where apartheid is concerned there is a much larger ethnic group requiring even more sensitivity. The reason why most of humanity is sensitive about apartheid is that most of humanity is black.

Two-thirds of the human race, with a deeply personal sense of affront over apart-



"An offer too large for many to refuse": Top row: Boycott, Amis, Embury, Hendrick; centre: Larkins, Willey, Knott; Underwood; bottom row: Old, Gooch, Lever.

heid, cannot easily stomach the sight of Englishmen playing cricket in South Africa as if South Africa had the kind of amiable society where the batting and bowling of a ball seemed a logical extension of other national amiableties.

Thus what seems to many white Britons to be the most harmless of activities, the simple playing of cricket, is an outrage to the black man everywhere — a dancing on the grave of apartheid's victims.

To experience this sense of outrage fully, you have

to have a black skin, and know what it feels like to have your very skin colour equated with statutory crime punishable through a system of 317 racial laws covering every aspect of life from cradle to grave.

And if you have a white skin, as I have, you can only approach such an understanding as a cricket addict, which I am, if you cannot forget, as I cannot, three good friends who died violently because they were black men who wouldn't knuckle under to apartheid.

Steve Biko, Mapetla Mohapi and Griffiths

Mxenge one beaten to death, one strangled to death — were three of the sanest, most decent people I have had the privilege to know. Though repeatedly imprisoned without trial and hounded by the state security police, they were neither bitterly destructive nor anti-white in their views, yet all three had a clear understanding of how the South African government intended to use the innocence of sport as a cloak of respectability over a society guilty of some of the worst excesses of tyranny in history.

It is only by close knowledge of South Africa that the direct propaganda relevance can be perceived between the shocking infant mortality statistics among blacks, the serious malnutrition in South Africa's rural areas and many other related results of the apartheid laws on the one hand, and the innocent-seeming picture of well-fed spectators applauding good cricket at a time stadium, or the other.

Something decisive has to be done to implement the Gleneagles agreement, under which Commonwealth countries severed all sporting links with South Africa. The only answer is to implement it through domestic legislation binding on all citizens — an appropriate response to those who regard politics as sport in the first place and seek now to use it as an instrument of deceitful statecraft.

The author is the former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch. He fled to Britain in 1977 after being put under house arrest.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

Henry Fairlie

The hired guns draw a bead on Reagan's budget

Washington
The number of lobbyists practising in Washington has doubled from 8,000 to 16,000 in the past eight years. They thus outnumber the members of Congress whom they lobby by nearly 30 to one. They can no longer be regarded as a growth on the body politic; they are part of it. Congress would scarcely know how to do its work without their knowledge. President Reagan may sorely miss their co-operation this year.

To understand why, it is necessary to explain what they do and why their numbers have grown so rapidly. The primitive lobbying of a century ago, as one contemporary journalist put it, operated by manipulating the "levers of just". The influence of members of Congress might be won by satisfying their tastes for "choice viands and fine wines" and for a variety of ephemeral but confidential liaisons.

Most members of Congress are now able, if such are their tastes, to find their own way to these recreations. But lobbying today has for the most part become a much grimmer business.

For one thing, Congress has changed. The number of committees and sub-committees which now have the right to pass legislation has proliferated. More and more it is not the members of Congress but their staffs who are worth cultivating. The rules of both Houses have been altered, and their lack of discipline has diffused influence. Legislation itself has become much more complicated.

The American Petroleum Institute, with a staff of 500, watches over the interests of something like 350 oil companies. Inside its own staff is an elaborate hierarchy of lobbyists, and beyond that are informal circles of oil lobbyists from individual companies.

There is barely an industry or interest or even cause in the country which is not now represented either by its own lobbyists or what are known as the hired guns. From the American College of Gynaecologists and Obstetricians to the Casket Coffin Manufacturers Association, they cover the whole range of human existence, as well as the industry, from the cradle to the grave and beyond. There are religious lobbyists for God.

Many of the big Washington law firms make their largest fees as lobbyists. Patton, Boggs and Blow is headed by one of the most renowned of the hired guns, Tommy Boggs, son of Elihu Boggs, who was once the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives. The fees paid to the hired guns can range from \$165 (about £92) an hour to \$500,000 or more for handling a particular legislative proposal for a client.

But all this activity is still fairly conventional. About four years ago, however, a new development was noticed. It is known here as indirect or grassroots lobbying. Its purpose is to bring pressure to bear on members of Congress by mobilizing their constituents or the general public to telephone them, send telegrams or write letters in support of or in opposition to a legislative proposal which is under consideration.

As long ago as 1978 this grassroots lobbying was called "the only lobbying that counts" by the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce — and no organization lobbies more successfully for such a wide variety of interests. If one

remembers that there are some 40,000 trade associations in America, the political power they can muster is clearly a new phenomenon.

The chairman of a House subcommittee which investigated this kind of lobbying four years ago said: "These people are in the process of gaining control of the apparatus of government." The crucial point is that successful grassroots lobbying on a large enough scale depends on the compilation of computerized lists of constituents who are known to be favourable to a particular cause which can then be circulated to other like-minded organizations.

These computerized lists contributed more than is often realized to the success of Mr Reagan's primary and election campaigns in 1980. A vast network of political action committees — a forum of political expenditure in which corporations and other interest groups are allowed to indulge — brought their lists together over the previous four years. No other candidate, Republican or Democratic, could compete with them.

Mr Reagan used them as President to secure the passage of his budget last year. Members of Congress who were wavering were deluged by floods of calls, Bill himself wrote letters to constituents who sprang into unusual political activity.

One lobbyist has pointed out that the lists enable favourable constituents to be rapidly mobilized in individual districts to influence every member of a subcommittee which is considering a single proposal. This year the power mobilized for Mr Reagan last year.

But here is the rub: for Mr Reagan's budget proposals this year are not popular with business. An official of the United States Chamber of Commerce has said that its members will be "more selective" in giving the President their support, and a spokesman of the National Federation of Independent Businesses agrees that there is "no business community consensus in support of the President's programme this year."

Every indication is that the business and financial communities will now be more interested in protecting their own interests than in securing the passage of the President's budget as a whole. Moreover they are aware that the President is less popular in the country and therefore has less influence with Congress. So, in turn, are less willing to risk their own interests to save his budget.

After the votes last year, the Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, pointed to "Philip Morris, Paine Webber, Monsanto Chemical, Exxon, McDonnell Douglas, who were so kind as to allow the use of their staff to the President's aid in the States in flooding the switchboards of America." Without their support in such high-powered lobbying, there is less chance than ever of the budget being carried this year.

Meanwhile the more conventional lobbyists in Washington are now organizing their law firms and office suites to fight those sections of the budget which threaten their clients' interests. Even if the Republican Party were still united on the budget, even if the Democratic Party had not it is difficult to see how Mr Reagan's proposals can survive the lobbyists.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

Reaching for the cultural concrete-mixer

by Roderick Gradidge

Tonight the Queen opens the Barbican Centre, the City of London's long-awaited arts and conference complex. Roderick Gradidge assesses the building, which has taken 20 years to complete.

It could not be more appropriate that the first exhibition in the new Barbican Art gallery should be entitled "Aftermath 1945-54", for the whole Barbican Arts complex is the aftermath of that singularly depressing period in English architecture, 1945-54. It was not long after 1954 that the first designs for the Barbican were made.

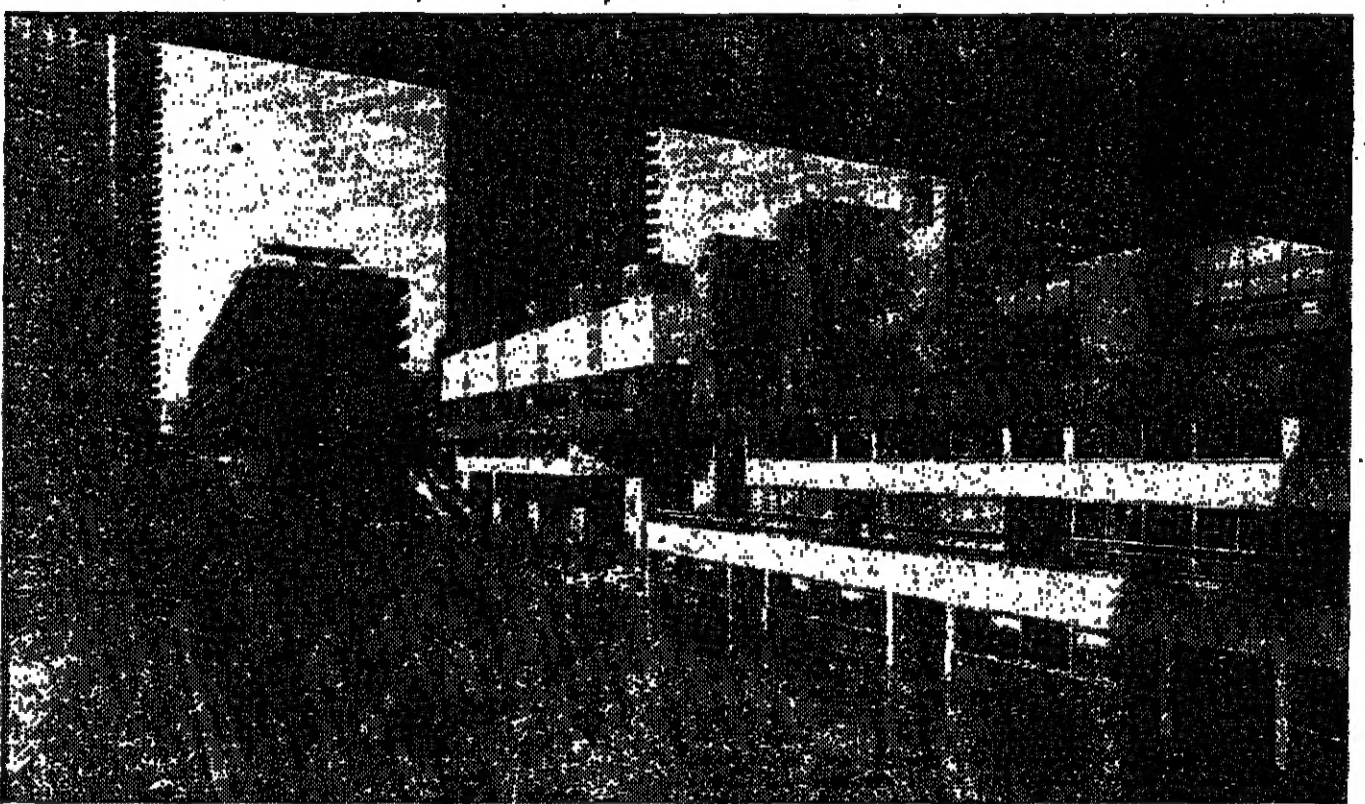
It was a period which, just for a short time, seemed hopeful as the young men just back from the war with their "forward-looking" ideas started to build.

Chamberlain, Powell and Bonn are just such architects, and their Barbican is the last of a depressingly long series of palaces of culture built in London which are entirely dedicated to the concrete brut ideals of Le Corbusier and his brutalist followers.

Here, under one roof, or, rather, under a series of roofs and under ground, is an arts complex which includes a concert hall, two theatres, a cinema, a public library, a conference centre, three restaurants, numberless bars, car parks for hundreds of cars and terraces and fountains in the heart of the City.

It is quite a place. The planning is masterly and it looks as if it is going to work well on the simple functional level. But how pompous it is, how it lacks that lightness and delight that used to be the hallmark of design for places of entertainment.

It is particularly absurd that people seeking culture in London — a city well known for its grey, drizzling fog — should be expected to wander through dripping concrete chasms or over windswept walkways to go to a concert or play or visit an art gallery. No doubt it is designed to



The Barbican Centre: a mixture of elements — and 20 years out of date.

appeal to the Englishman's puritanism when he is involved with the arts. Architects seem to cry: "When I reach for my concrete mixer" — a rather more expensive but considerably more effective method for destroying the cultural pseud than Goering's naive use of a pistol. Oddly enough the Victorians, many of whom really did disapprove of people enjoying themselves, displayed in their smallest music halls or back street pubs more understanding of how to design for enjoyment and relaxation than do any of the overpraised architects who force their uncompromising art on a now disenchanted public.

The fact that the Barbican was very largely designed 20

years ago is both fortunate and unfortunate for the architects, unfortunate because it is designed in an outdated and now largely disapproved style; the administrator, Henry Wrong — fresh from the considerably more architecturally sophisticated delights of New York's Lincoln Centre — put his foot down and insisted that we have something more attractive at the Barbican than the appallingly barren wastes of the South Bank.

And so in the Barbican, painted board panels are stuck onto the bush-hammered concrete, which can be clearly seen behind. Bush hammering is an incredibly expensive technique and this can only have been a last minute decision caused by desperation at the sight of the acres of grey concrete.

What the brightly painted boards are going to look like after a few years of ordinary use is another matter. As a final and even more desperate fling, interior decorators such as David Hicks have been brought in to tart up such places as the restaurants. His garish late-1960s *House and Garden* colours add a further divisive and equally dated note.

All in all, stylistically, the buildings are very typical of English architecture — an attempt to combine a series of totally diverse elements in a style 20 years out of date.

Nothing has changed in the City since Sir Christopher Wren tried to design St Paul's and found that the conservatism and indecision of the burgesses meant that he designed one of the most

muddled masterpieces in the history of architecture. But this has always been where English architecture is at its best. So perhaps we might expect something very English and very good at the Barbican — and indeed there are occasions when the designers have just about pulled it off.

Natural woods are used effectively throughout the building and the colours are good. In the concert hall, the walls are faced with pine, which behind the stage is used decoratively as an acoustic device. And you can sit in some comfort, which cannot be said of any of the halls on the South Bank.

The sound seems fine, but there is the usual jumble of rubbish on the ceiling — lights, soundgloves, extrac-

tors and odd service pipes that the architect forgot about.

The same can be said of the main theatre. Once one has got over the initial shock of finding oneself herded into rows in exactly the same manner as cows are herded into a milking shed, the theatre is comfortable enough, though the much-lauded absence of aisles means that theatre-going is no longer a social event, since it is impossible to talk to anyone else in the theatre; popping along for a chat at the interval is a thing of the past.

If you want to talk there are foyers to go to. And there are certainly foyers. Most of the place seems to be made up of passages and staircases, some low, some gloomy, but others really rather stunning, with staircases angling across great spaces and enormous slabs of colour, each area — theatre, library etc. — being colour coded.

The colours, of course, are strictly functional, like everything else. The only pattern in the whole place are some Hicks carpets in the restaurants. There is no sculpture on the building, only bits and pieces dotted about in a surrealist manner, and there is only one mural, a clever one by Gillian Wise Giobottari, using mirrors on a staircase.

Obviously the place is going to work and work well, which is more than can be said for the National Theatre, but the trouble is, as is the trouble in so much modern architecture, that it ignores one of the most important of all functions in a place of entertainment — the simple enjoyment of ordinary people.

The author is an award-winning architect, has written several books on *Edwardian* architecture and was an organizer of the recent *Lutyens* exhibition at the Hayward Gallery.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

A late opening for the V & A?

A strong likelihood that the Victoria and Albert Museum's new drawings, print and photograph gallery will not open as planned this December is causing mounting gloom among museum staff.

The V & A needs to recruit some 40 workers to staff the Cole building, an annex including exhibition areas, a restaurant and study room, named after Sir Henry Cole, first director of the museum.

For nearly a year now it has been waiting for the Department of Education and Science go-ahead, but now even if that is forthcoming it is likely to come too late to allow the annex to open this year.

Yesterday a V & A press officer said that the museum saw "no reason at all why it should not open in December" as planned. An Office of Arts and Libraries spokesman at the DES confirmed that discussions about the staffing of the new building were continuing and that no decision had yet been made. He added: "We have responsibility of the overall level of staffing and the V & A cannot be exempt from the national cuts in civil service manpower."

Star guest

For one deliciously indulgent evening London had another

three-star restaurant on Monday (in addition to Le Gavroche). Chef Fredy van de Caverie of the Villa Lorraine in Brussels, the first restaurant outside France to win three stars from Michelin, was guest cook for a five-course dinner in the Dorchester's Terrace restaurant.

His creations were the stuff that fortified Geoffrey Rippon, Lord Soames, Edward Heath and Roy Jenkins in their European determination, and which, allegedly, even Eurocrats can nowadays scarcely afford. There were some 90 diners, at £50 a head, for dishes which included *foie gras* brought to perfection, surprisingly, by being kept eight days in the fridge, and roast langoustine with sea urchin butter.

The Villa's specialties of duck with figs and oysters in champagne, it was feared, might prove too rich for Londoners' taste.

The evening was the first in an occasional series of international guest appearances planned by Chef Anton Mosimann of the Dorchester for his closest culinary colleagues. Next, Joseph Renggli from the Four Seasons in New York on April 22.

Wrong note?

There is a degree of dudgeon about the fact that Yo Yo Ma is to play the Elgar cello concerto at the Barbican's opening concert tonight. Patriotic critics are

indignant at the implication that there is no native cellist worthy of the task.

A more expeditious exponent of English music for the instrument is Julian Lloyd Webber, brother of

THE TIMES DIARY

You know what these gremlins get up to in the printing business, so congratulations to Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation for its perfectionist attitude. The new

Andrew Robert Cohen, whose recording of Dvorak's concerto is second in *The Times* list of classical bestsellers, has also recorded the Elgar very successfully. Colin Carr or Moray Welsh would surely have merited consideration, and other British-based cellists who might well have fitted the bill are Steven Isserlis, Rohan de Saram, Raphael Wallfisch and Ralph Kirshbaum.

Ma, fine cellist though he is, was born in Paris of Chinese parents and is resident at Harvard. A London Symphony Orchestra spokeswoman explained ingeniously: "Ma was invited because he is the best after Rostropovich."

West Berlin's local environment minister, Senator Volker Hassemer, is not rushing to adopt technical aid from his department suggesting that the heat generated in the city's three crematoria should be used to heat their chapels and administrative offices. Hassemer said his religious feelings were upset by the idea.

Ma, fine cellist though he is, was born in Paris of Chinese parents and is resident at Harvard. A London Symphony Orchestra spokeswoman explained ingeniously: "Ma was invited because he is the best after Rostropovich."

Fine wine advice

Jancis Robinson signs off her editorship of *Which? Wine Monthly* in the March issue with an impressive re-run of just a few of the stories she has uncovered since she showed her first news-sheet through potential subscribers' letterboxes back in October 1977.

She updates her advice on how to decode wine labels (mug up the indicative numbers of the French wine-producing departments which should appear as the first two digits of the bottler's postcode address) and corks (the italians use local area codes which correspond to the initials on car licence plates).

Then there is a tip about reasonably priced wine at the Ritz (1), word of yet another big wine scandal brewing abroad and the consoling (for some) observation that "the British wine trade is too busy trying to stave off the bailiffs at the moment to find the time for wholesale trickery."

Home deliveries

President Brezhnev's scheme for home ownership in the Soviet Union offers state mortgages on delivery or guarantee of a live baby. The details, printed in *Izvestia*'s women's page supplement, Nedelya, show that pregnant wives and unmarried mothers under 20 are given priority for interest-free state loans of 1,500 roubles to be repaid over eight years.

Rebates of 200 roubles are offered for second babies, 300 roubles for a third and so on until the loan is cancelled completely. Further incentives include six months' holiday after each birth, gifts of 50 roubles or more and financial help to buy furniture. The firm mortgages will go to workers willing to move to Murmansk, Archangel, Karelia and Siberia, but if childrenless home-buyers must guarantee delivery of a first baby within three years of the loan.

All talk

There was no Mr Speaker on hand to rule on the language when Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Grimsby, suggested that the European Commission be told to "sod off." It happened during Mitchell's questioning of three women Treasury witnesses in a Commons select committee on Monday. The chairman, Mrs Edward du Cann, reprised what he said Mitchell had put in "inelegant language."

There appears to have been no ruling on the parliamentary acceptability of Mitchell's phrase, either at Westminster or in the



Commonwealth, whence the latest of banned expressions does include "get stuffed" which might be considered similar. Other terms outlawed in Commonwealth parliaments in 1980 included "character in a Tonga play" (Zambia) and "Arapawa goat" (New Zealand), and also, for the obvious reasons, "his mother made a misdemeanour" and "ditch the bitch."

Outlook bright

Will whoever is being so churlish as to send threatening letters to the cheshire amateur weather forecaster William Foggitt please

stop? Agreed, last summer was not as warm as he predicted but he did correctly forecast the start of the winter freeze.

Yesterday the ruddy-faced naturalist revealed on a roof garden in Kensington that he, the one man ranged against the might of the Met, has received abusive letters if his predictions go awry.

Armed with the tools of his trade — a strand of seaweed, giant fir cone, an aneroid barometer and a prodigious memory for meteorological facts — Foggitt assured PHS that we are in for an early spring, a good June and a mild winter.

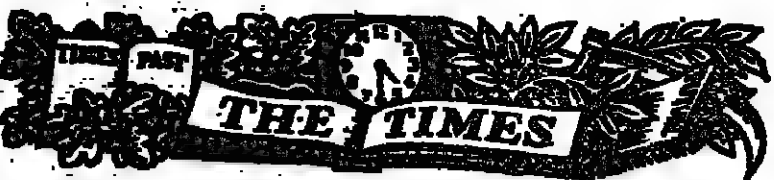
A pair of magpies inspecting sites for a nest a month early alerted him to the possibility of an early spring. Foggitt's birds, he said, know their homes are not going to be blown away.

Eastern promise

Lorin Maazel, touring the far east with the Cleveland Orchestra, was so taken with the nightingale voice of Ingrid Marcos, first lady of the Philippines, that he offered her a contract with the Vienna State Opera, of which he is general manager designate.

Maazel's wife, a former war correspondent, Rose of Tacloban and Miss Maria beauty titles, entertained the whole orchestra to dinner after their concert, and joined in the singing of madrigals. The Iron Butterfly, however, flitted easily past Maazel's net, declining the invitation on the ground that affairs of state must always come first.

PHS



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

POLICY, NOT PRAYER

Nobody a decade ago foresaw the first oil revolution, the manipulation of price and supply by the Opec cartel to achieve unthinkable prices. It added to inflation, it siphoned off demand into volatile Opec currency surpluses, and it is largely responsible for the world recession. Now at last it seems as if there is a break. Oil prices are falling. Yesterday's decision by the British National Oil Corporation to drop the price of oil by \$4 a barrel to \$31 will seem to be yet another recognition that the laws of a free market have been restored.

Mr William Simon, when Secretary of the United States Treasury, predicted that this would happen when oil reached 10 dollars a barrel — and this is where reality must set in. What comes down can go up. It can do that with oil if the suppliers agree to cut production sufficiently, for oil still remains a finite source consumed more rapidly than it is found. The market price has changed over the last year because the demand has been bigger than anyone, especially the suppliers, anticipated. The fall has been helped because high oil prices have induced a switch to alternative fuels, but it is largely because the world is in recession. Come the end of the recession and oil prices will rise again.

If Opec survives as a cartel,

and behaves as it did in the past with a disunited industrial world, we may be in for a new era of oil shocks, the overnight doubling and tripling of prices. If that happens we can forget about a resumption of economic progress, our own oil does not protect us from world trade repercussions. We can hope, perhaps, that Opec breaks up which would mitigate the rises, but it would be wiser to have a policy than a prayer. We urged this some months ago; the opportunity has come sooner than we anticipated, and it is admittedly a delicate one.

The central aim is clear enough. It is to secure a more organised recognition of a truth: that there is a common interest between buyer and seller in an orderly market and a prospering world. The radicals in Opec will be deaf to reason, but the moderates know it now. The key country is Saudi Arabia. Only Saudi Arabia has the reserves and the producing potential to keep the world flush with oil — or starved of it. This is so whatever happens to Opec. Over the past few years of turmoil Saudi Arabia has consistently pursued within Opec and without a policy of price moderation. Both in its individual contacts with importing countries and through its chairmanship of the Opec long-term strategy group it has pressed the case that the

oil producers should be encouraged to keep oil production high in return for some kind of guarantee that their real incomes would be kept stable through price indexation.

There is common economic ground here. We could not expect Saudi Arabia to act against its own interests and see oil prices collapsing completely. But this is not a Western interest either, given our need to find substitutes and the investment already made by consumers in the North Sea, in nuclear power, in coal and in the development of shale oil and tar sands. The West should therefore now be thinking urgently of a concerted strategy. At the heart of it would be long-term oil deals built around more concrete trade relations through the EEC and OECD with the moderate Opec members and the involvement of Saudi Arabia in international institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank.

There is no need to contemplate offering any deal on Arab-Israeli politics in this. What the West can and should provide is a shield against aggression and subversion. If we do not take advantage of this opportunity, when the market is falling, we will simply have demonstrated that in the last decade we have forgotten everything and learned nothing.

THESE ARE THY GODS, O LONDON!

Today is no time to be grudging. The Barbican arts centre, which the Queen will formally open this evening, is a piece of public munificence of a character nothing less than noble. The City, which stood the bill and remains half-stunned at what it has let itself in for, has provided the nation with a comprehensive setting for the arts as splendid as any in Europe, or perhaps the world. It is a gesture of a kind typical neither of the City nor of official Britain in general, and it appears all the more startling for having come to fruition in a period of cuts and closures. In retrospect, the 30 years covering the completion of the Festival Hall, the National Theatre and the Barbican complex is likely to appear a period of cultural capital investment for London that deserves comparison with the great building programmes of the mid-nineteenth century.

The two chief tenants of the new centre, the Royal Shakespeare Company and the London Symphony Orchestra, are capable of grasping the opportunities that extra elbow room will

give them. Fears that London audiences will be too supine to seek out the Barbican if worthwhile entertainment is on offer starkly do them justice. The linking of arts centre and conference centre should help to bring customers to the doorstep and soften the burden of running costs. As for the Barbican estate itself, it is sorely in need of such a development to bring life to its windswept brick decks and unseen hanging water-gardens.

Of course, if we were starting out today, we would do it all quite differently. The arts centre is a product of the sixties, as the estate round it is of the fifties — admirable for boldness of conception, good intentions and scale of commitment, the high point of an extinct vision of city planning and architecture but a dinosaur nevertheless. Today the concentration of so many aesthetic eggs in one basket appears unnecessary, the unstated striving for splendour of provision and effect extravagant and the attempt to breathe community life into a collection of unfashionable towerblocks

hopeless. It seems positively perverse, when theatre and concert audiences are far from buoyant, to set up competition only a few thousand yards from the National Theatre and Festival Hall, when provincial music and theatre are starved of resources. Today we tend to feel the need to apologise for our centres of excellence.

But since we have it, it would be pusillanimous not to make the most of it. It is not structurally as welcoming as the Beaubourg centre in Paris, but it deserves to be managed with at least equal panache. The matter of extravagance is only relative, after all. Even though the centre has so exuberantly exceeded its original budgets (1982 output almost ten times greater than 1970 estimate), the final bill is less than the price of a second-hand aircraft carrier. And when the Invincible is one with the Dreadnought and the Temeraire, it is a fair bet that queues will still be waiting hopefully for the computer to find them returns for Beethoven or King Lear at the Barbican.

Natural foods and law

From Mr Craig Sans
Sir, A House of Lords select committee is currently hearing evidence of how European countries, particularly the French, obstruct British exports of natural foods. As a natural foods manufacturer deriving one third of our sales from exports, our experience is that the most difficult obstacles to exporting are raised by regulatory bodies in the United Kingdom.

Several years ago a Japanese brewer of soy sauce asked us to take over the supply of their natural product to their European customers. We were unable to take advantage of this offer as there was no way that we could recover spirit duty from HM Customs. In effect, leaving soy sauce in bonded warehouses and attempting to estimate demand from export customers. (Soy sauce, when brewed naturally, has a 1% per cent alcohol content, making it liable to spirit duty and encouraging the manufacture of non-durable soy sauces made from monosodium glutamate, caramel colour, sugar, and hydrolyzed protein).

Many other foodstuffs in the UK are made with artificial spirit duty. Proprietary glycerol, for example, is used as a flavouring base instead of ethyl alcohol and is quite rightly banned as an ingredient in many European countries, but British manufacturers have a strong disincentive against using a natural flavour base in products produced for the home market. The British consumer suffers by eating foods of inferior quality solely because of a duty aimed at alcoholic beverages but levied on foods made with natural ingredients.

Four years ago we developed a jam made with concentrated fruit juice instead of sugar as a sweetening ingredient. Three years of court appearances defending its composition led to a successful appeal. In the meantime we had spent thousands of pounds defending a product that was legal and which we export to 12 European countries, Japan, and the United States while our domestic sales base was being constantly attacked. The Ministry of Agriculture told us they felt our appeal success was a "bad decision" and

have now changed the law, allowing for reduced sugar jams but prohibiting apple juice as an ingredient.

It is an unfortunate fact that the laws governing food in this country reflect existing practice and cannot accommodate innovation in recipes and ingredients. It is in processed recipe-based products that Britain can hope to achieve success in exporting, yet it is the (unsubsidized) manufacture of these foods that is the victim of pointless and profitless bureaucratic restraints.

Yours faithfully,
C. SAMS,
Harmony Foods Limited,
Unit D,
Western Trading Estate,
Park Royal Road, NW10,
February 26.

Self-employed benefit

From Mr Lawrence Biddle
Sir, Mr Robin A. Howard (February 23) draws attention to the introduction of retirement relief for the self-employed in 1956, but he does not refer to the fact that the relief then given was quite inadequate and in no way comparable to the relief then allowed to employed persons. It was limited to 10 per cent of earnings with an annual ceiling of £750 until 1971 when the percentage was increased to 15 per cent and the ceiling to £1,500. More recently the ceiling has been abolished and the percentage further increased so that those currently self-employed can make much more adequate provision for retirement.

Both in 1956 and in 1971 small increments were allowed to persons born in or before 1915, but these were actually inadequate to make up for the long period in which such a person had been able to obtain no tax relief on any provision for a retirement annuity. Mr Goodwin (February 13) and Mr Howard both take the view that there should be some relief from investment income surcharge for persons who have worked for

those who are over 65 and have retired on such an amount of investment income as would bring any pension income they may have up to two thirds of the annual average of their last three years' earnings before retirement (such limit to be index-adjusted annually).

If this basis were adopted it need not be limited to the self-employed. It could apply to all retired persons over 65 including, for example, to employed persons whose pension schemes were inadequate and to directors of controlled companies who retired before the legislation was altered to allow them to make provision for their retirement.

These with index-linked pensions would be unlikely to benefit, but there would be no hardship in that.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE BIDDLE,
The Woods,
Leigh,
Tombridge,
February 24.

D'Oyly Carte farewell

From Mr R. A. Noakes
Sir, As an octogenarian fan I was surprised that no references were made (report, March 1) to the thousands of amateur companies which have carried on the traditional performances for at least 80 years, and will certainly ensure that D'Oyly Carte "won't go".

In about 1921 I attended a performance of *The Gondoliers* by the Cambridge Amateur Operatic Company and Edward Robey, son of the famous comedian, was playing the part of the Duke of Plaza-Toro.

In 1970 I attended a performance of the same opera by the Marylebone Amateur Operatic Society and to my amazement the same man (who was now a distinguished barrister) played the Duke of Plaza-Toro.

This surely shows that D'Oyly Carte traditional performances will never die.

Yours sincerely,
R. A. NOAKES,
The Barn Cottage,
Dean,
Oxford,
March 1.

The freedom to tour South Africa

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, Will you allow a regular reader of your paper, once one of its regular contributors, to express his grave concern at the confusion and hypocrisy which has characterized much of the reaction to the decision of 12 cricket players to play in South Africa? Whether they should call themselves "an England Eleven" or "Boycott the Buccaneers" is a matter of legitimate if not world-shaking concern. There is, however, a much more profound issue involved, and it is important that it should not be obscured by some of the highly coloured and emotionally charged language employed by some politicians, sports officials and journalists.

The practice of discrimination on grounds of race or colour is understandably abhorrent to the civilized mind. Furthermore, it is legitimate to argue, even if it is not universally accepted, that the South African Government is not moving far enough or fast enough in dismantling the political apparatus which institutionalizes such practices. It is also reasonable to argue that the most effective way of influencing that Government is to isolate it, so far as possible, from the rest of the civilized world. It is also reasonable to hold the opposite view; and it is for the democratically elected Government of this country to make its judgment and to frame its foreign policies accordingly.

It is not reasonable, or indeed tolerable, that citizens of this country should be deprived, by harassment, blackmail or threat, of their freedom to pursue their sporting activities, either for pleasure or for gain, wherever they wish to do so. There is no law in this country, as there is in some others, which forbids travel abroad. United Kingdom citizens are therefore free to go to South Africa whenever they wish, on business or for pleasure.

The Government may, in its wisdom, forbid certain categories of commerce of trade for reasons of state; sporting bodies may justifiably decline to allow representatives teams to travel under their auspices. No one has the right to tell an individual law-abiding British citizen where he may play his games, earn his living, or enjoy his leisure. This fundamental freedom, cherished and protected by our own political system, is now threatened by meddlesome propaganda compelling offensive and politically inspired "blacklists" designed to threaten people with the loss of their livelihoods simply because they have chosen to exercise their indisputable rights as British citizens.

It is claimed that the action of these cricket players might endanger England's future in international sport, jeopardize the forthcoming cricket tours by India and Pakistan, put at risk the Commonwealth Games and even disrupt the next Olympic Games. It would be depressing and deplorable if any of these things were to happen (although it should be noted that at least one of these events will include competitors from countries no better than that of South Africa). It would, however, be a small price to pay for preserving the freedom of choice of law-abiding citizens of this country.

There is, to me, only one thing more profound than concern for the denial of liberty in other countries; it is a threat to it in our own. What is almost as disturbing is the fact that no political party in this country seems prepared to stand up to this particular manifestation of the threat without equivocation or compromise.

Yours faithfully,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords,
March 2.

Poland's rulers and the people's liberty

From Mr Robert Kemball

Sir, Mr Rakowski's explanations (features, February 22 and 23) leave at least one other question unanswered. He asserts that martial law was the only alternative to civil war but, like others before him, fails to say how and why this war would have come about.

It takes two sides to fight a war. On the one side was the solidarity (the name was not chosen lightly) of 10 million industrial workers, 3.5 million land workers, the Polish intelligentsia and cultural elite, plus wives and children — the whole of the broad moral, caution of the Roman Catholic Church, to which, at least in this context, some 90 per cent and more of the nation belong. Since these people were not going to fight among themselves, the only conceivable adversary would presumably have been the state. In the event, a rapidly shrinking minority of frightened, discredited party men representing no one but themselves and their Kremlin masters, despised (and now openly detested) by the nation as a whole.

Impotent, illegitimate, and irrelevant, they turned, to save their skins, to the defence forces, whose proper role is the defence of the realm (which no Pole threatened), and the safeguarding of Soviet communications, but no more. When General Jaruzelski refers to the "enemy" that will not lie down, he might reflect that it is he, by his ill-considered actions, who made enemies of his countrymen and sown the seeds of dangerous confrontation. The tragedy of this man is that he was presented, as no other Pole since the War, with a God-sent opportunity to rally behind him under the provision of the military, the loyalty of the Polish nation, eager and impatient for a genuine national revival, albeit at the expense of a corrupt, incompetent, and incurably inefficient régime.

Alternatives to rates

From Lord Thorncroft, CH

Sir, "Can we really do away with the rates?" (feature, March 1). Mr Christopher Johnson's interesting article on the Government's Green Paper contains the following assertion: "[Its] suggestions... are based on the dubious premise that local authorities must have their own sources of income in order to finance their responsibilities from the central Government."

Mr Johnson may find this a dubious premise but I doubt if many other people will. Mr Johnson is Group Economic Adviser to Lloyds Bank. If Lloyds Bank lacked any source of revenue of its own and was financed exclusively by central government, I can assure him that it would have little independence of action.

The same would be true of any district council. Whether we think this a good or a bad thing, it is clearly a much more important constitutional issue than his otherwise admirable article appears to recognise.

Yours faithfully,
THORNCROFT,
House of Lords,
March 1.

Flight of fancy

From Mr R. H. C. Neville

Sir, As few reasonable people wish to see Stansted Airport greatly enlarged why do you not keep it just for hijackings? They handle them so well there.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN H. C. NEVILLE,
Estate Office,
Audley End,
Saffron Walden,
Essex,
March 1.

The Amersham deal

From Mr R. N. Wadhwa

Sir, A number of points can be made about the relative merits of fixed-price offers for sale and offers by tender which may help to clear the air over the Amersham affair.

In the first place a tender is a clumsy method involving a longer underwriting period and its aim is to control or restrict public application by transferring some of the responsibility for pricing the offer on to the applicants. It should, therefore, be regarded as a method of last resort.

Having said that, there are circumstances in which it is the only way of avoiding the embarrassment of a huge over-subscription and a large premium at the opening price. This is so when the company in question is unique, so that no comparison of value can be made with any existing quoted companies, and even more so when the company's activities are of a mysterious or highly sophisticated kind, which have produced an outstanding record of earnings growth and promise the same for the future, as in the case of Amersham.

Fairly recent examples among important companies are Rentokil, which for the reasons given was rightly offered by tender, and Sainsbury, which was, also rightly, offered at a fixed price. There is little doubt that Amersham should have been offered by tender. No amount of professional advice will tell you

what price the public will put on something they recognise as being very attractive, but which cannot be compared with anything else and which they do not even fully understand.

The plea for the fixed-price offer being fairer to the small investor has only limited validity. Many have been the cases of professional stags continuing to employ multiple small applications in the expectation of a bigger allotment, supported by cheques which, if they had all been presented, would not have been honoured.

It is an area that is full of pitfalls, but it would be a pity if the next offer sponsored by the Government were to be one offered for a fixed price and yet an offer by tender were resorted to because of the furore over Amersham. That would undoubtedly produce a result that was not in the public interest.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. WADHWA,
Myline Field,
Great Amwell,
Ware,
Hertfordshire,
February 26.

Clergy's morale

From Mrs Jane Myles

Sir, Clifford Longley (article, February 22) is quite right to have emphasized last week's debate of the General Synod on the lack of pastoral care for clergy. As a clergy wife myself, I can only confirm the devastating effect on family morale and on my own career at being informed by letter without previous notice that we would have six months to get out of the parish (with no alternative offered) to make way for a scheme of pastoral reorganization.

When a man is ordained, his bishop lays hands on him, and he, in turn, in good faith places himself and his family in those episcopal hands. He can priests continue to preach about the "caring church" when they themselves experience that same church as being an uncaring and faceless bureaucracy?

Yours faithfully,
JANE MYLES,
St Peter's Vicarage,
48 Ladbroke Road, W11.

Tasting notes

From Mr Joseph Berkman

Sir, After all the pleasant things M Robert Courtine said about Lockett's a fortnight ago (feature, February 13), I pray that he may not think me too ungracious for commenting, as I must, upon his notes on Lockett's wine list on Saturday, February 27, and the "scandalous" 1979 Beaujolais from Piat at £10. Lockett does not list this wine, nor have ever done so. The only Beaujolais we sell is Dubouche's Beaujolais Villages 1980, currently at £5.50.

M Courtine is also unfair to the Rouge de Champloux, which was selected with great care from a new cooperative in the South of France, not just because one cannot bear the spectacle of irate wine growers burning tyres on French motorways, but because it is really well-made wine. And at £3.85 a bottle in one of London's more expensive restaurants, this must surely represent good value if one remembers that of that amount, £1.20 is handed to Customs and Excise in duty and VAT.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH BERKMANN,
Berkman Restaurants Ltd.,
PO Box 1EQ, London W1.

Objections to compulsory service

From Mr M. G. Smith

Sir, The attempt in your leading article (February 27) to distinguish arguments about compulsory service from arguments about unemployment must surely fail. There are at least two major areas of objection to any proposal for compulsory service — the political and the practical. Stable democracy is possible only because of some informal social contract that cements (your word) the elements of society. One of these elements is the young.

Conscription was acceptable to Napoleon's compatriots (your quotation) to preserve the *liberté, égalité*, etc, that they had won. It was acceptable to young Britons convinced that Nazism must end. These were great reasons to stir the blood. It was retained here for some postwar years in the twilight of victory while large residual overseas commitments declined.

Your editorial could offer no comparable common purposes today to win the support and obedience of alienated young people seeing little future for themselves and conscious of little or no stake in our static society. Without a wide measure of voluntary acceptance, conscription in a democracy must fail. Conscription would sharpen the tensions between the haves and have nots and play into extremist hands.

The practical difficulties are equally formidable. I do not know whether the Armed Forces training resources, especially of competent instructors, could manage efficiently a large influx of conscripts. But unhappily in this big city at least police and armed forces are often seen as the heavy arm of an uncaring establishment.

I believe that most conscripts would opt for community service.

We have much recent experience of this concept in the MSC (Manpower Services) Commission schemes now to be submitted in Mr Tebbit's new training initiative. It would be unfair to dedicated individuals and organisations to say that the community enterprise schemes and their like have largely failed. But they have exposed three major weaknesses:

1 The MSC (which has striven valiantly against time and cross-valiantly against the depth of currents) lacks the depth of manpower resources even for its present work of bureaucracy abhorrence.

2 There is an even more crucial shortage of instructors/trainers/foremen combining both technical competence and the skills and temperament to manage groups of young people without experience of organised labour.

3 Competent business gives its recruits training and work experience before approving them for work with their clients. Unless community service means simply unskilled labour, assigning community tasks to unskilled conscripts (a little heaven of struggling instructors) seems contrary to human experience. And what are the sanctions when bored conscripts stay away? A broken-down effort would increase disillusion.

The impending offer of voluntary adventure training with the Armed Forces is a different animal. Encouraging a good take-up from the huddled inner cities will be difficult. We should try hard and if it works there may yet be a few puffs of fresh air through stifled streets.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE SMITH,
Chairman, Lambeth Area Youth Committee,
13 Bedford Road, SW9,
March 1.

The Amersham deal

From Mr R. N. Wadhwa

Sir, A number of points can be made about the relative merits of fixed-price offers for sale and offers by tender which may help to clear the air over the Amersham affair.

In the first place a tender is a clumsy method involving a longer underwriting period and its aim is to control or restrict public application by transferring some of the responsibility for pricing the offer on to the applicants. It should, therefore, be regarded as a method of last resort.

Having said that, there are circumstances in which it is the only way of avoiding the embarrassment of a huge over-subscription and a large premium at the opening price. This is so when the company in question is unique, so that no comparison of value can be made with any existing quoted companies, and even more so when the company's activities are of a mysterious or highly sophisticated kind, which have produced an outstanding record of earnings growth and promise the same for the future, as in the case of Amersham.

Fairly recent examples among important companies are Rentokil, which for the reasons given was rightly offered by tender, and Sainsbury, which was, also rightly, offered at a fixed price. There is little doubt that Amersham should have been offered by tender. No amount of professional advice will tell you

what price the public will put on something they recognise as being very attractive, but which cannot be compared with anything else and which they do not even fully understand.

The plea for the fixed-price offer being fairer to the small investor has only limited validity. Many have been the cases of professional stags continuing to employ multiple small applications in the expectation of a bigger allotment, supported by cheques which, if they had all been presented, would not have been honoured.

It is an area that is full of pitfalls, but it would be a pity if the next offer sponsored by the Government were to be one offered for a fixed price and yet an offer by tender were resorted to because of the furore over Amersham. That would undoubtedly produce a result that was not in the public interest.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. WADHWA,
Myline Field,
Great Amwell,
Ware,
Hertfordshire,
February 26.

Challenging juries

From Mr J. A. C. Spokes, QC

Sir, His Honour Gilbert Leslie suggests (February 27) the defence should only be allowed to challenge a juror for good cause established in open court. Such a course could lead to much preliminary argument, now avoided. It can have unintended side effects, as an example will show. Neither the home years ago, I challenged a juror, unwisely adding the cause, that the defendant's husband knew the juror. The juror left the jury box. The next juror said he knew the husband. He also left the jury box. Neither the defendant nor her husband had ever seen that second juror before.

As recently as 1977 Parliament reduced the peremptory challenges from seven to three. It caused concern at the Bar, but that also is another story.

Multiple challenges are disliked because they are occasionally open to abuse when many defendants are tried together, an effective remedy is to order separate trials. Such a course might shorten some of our longer trials, and leaving intact an individual defendant's challenges.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. C. SPOKES,
3 Pump Court,
Temple, EC4,
February 27.

Sea of troubles

From Mr Peter Cochrane

Sir, Your Diarist and your correspondent Mr Cartwright (February 26), as well as Mr Robin Cook MP, would have done well to read the *Odyssey* before offering faulty criticism to Mrs Thatcher.

Odysseus' tactics in resisting the Sirens' voices were wholly successful. What led to the eventual shipwreck was the later refusal of the crew (wets, perhaps?) to follow their captain's instructions. By killing and eating the sacred cattle of the Sun, and so inviting the god's revenge, they sacrificed tomorrow's safe return to today's gluttony.

Yours faithfully,
PETER COCHRANE,
12 Warrander Park Terrace,
Edinburgh,
February 26.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 2: The Queen held an audience at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

Princess Anne will take the passing out parade of Direct Entry Course No 19 at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on March 12.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music, will be at the centenary appeal committee.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Allen and Miss A. Samson-Turner

The engagement is announced between Adrian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. Allen, of Sherborne, Dorset, and Antonia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. L. Samson-Turner, of Storrington, West Sussex.

Mr M. P. Bennett and Miss S. M. Goddard

The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. P. Bennett, of Bury, Lancashire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. M. Goddard, of Cornwall.

Mr J. M. de Borman and Miss J. P. Murray

The engagement is announced between Jean Marc, son of Mr and Mrs J. M. de Borman, of the Dordogne, France, and the late Mrs de Borman, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Murray, of Hulme Lodge, Cussey Eden, co Durham.

Mr C. I. Holiday and Miss R. S. White

The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of Mr and Mrs C. I. Holiday, of Bury, Lancashire, and Rosalyn, daughter of the Rev E. M. and Mrs White, of Ramsey, Isle of Man.

Mr R. A. C. Reince and Miss F. S. Power

The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs R. A. C. Reince, of Bury, Lancashire, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs John D. Power, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr T. Wisniewski and Miss S. A. Rawstrom

The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Dr H. M. and Mrs T. Wisniewski, of New York, United States, and Sarah daughter of Dr and Mrs J. R. Rawstrom, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr J. K. Hickman, aged 54, on secondment since last May to the Embassy in Santiago, Chile, in succession to Mr J. M. Heath.

Mr J. A. Robson, aged 51, head of the East African Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be Ambassador to Colombia, in succession to Mr K. J. Uffen.

Mr R. B. Dorman, aged 55, recently counsellor and head of the British Embassy in South Africa, to be British High Commissioner to Vanuatu, in succession to Mr W. S. Ashford.

Professor G. H. Martin, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University, to be Keeper of Public Records, in succession to Mr A. W. Mabb.

Lord Mowley, aged 58, chairman of Farm Industries Ltd, Truro, and Vice-Lieutenant of Devon, to be Lord Lieutenant of Devon, in succession to Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull.

Mr Alistair Wood to be a member of the General Synod Council, in succession to Mr A. D. Lewis.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for April have been announced from Buckingham Palace.

1. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a luncheon for members of the Order of Merit at Windsor Castle.

2. The Prince of Wales visits Chinese Community Centre, Liverpool, the Enterprise Workshop, Toxteth, and opens new building, Merseyside, Liverpool.

3. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens new shire hall of Royal Berkshire. The Duke of Edinburgh attends dinner given by Mayor of Windsor and Maidenhead at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

4. The Duke of Edinburgh, a trustee of the Council of St George's House, will attend a council meeting at St George's House, Windsor Castle.

5. The Prince of Wales visits Royal Mint at Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan, and opens the Glamorgan Nature Centre, Tonnou.

6. The Prince of Wales attends reception to mark silver jubilee of Gloucestershire Magistrates.

Plaque for papal visit



The design for a limited edition of a commemorative plaque of Pope John Paul II's visit to Britain, which the Royal Mint has been commissioned to strike in platinum, gold, silver and bronze. Michael Kizello, president of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, designed the plaque.

accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a performance of the Baroque Requiem at the Albert Hall on March 14.

Sir David Napley, a past President of the Law Society, has been re-elected Chairman of the United Kingdom Inter-Professional Group. Mrs A. N. Brice, a senior assistant secretary with the Law Society, has been appointed Secretary of the United Kingdom Inter-Professional Group in succession to Mr Paul A. Lesch.

A memorial service for Professor W. G. Spector will be held today at St Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, at 11.

The Hon Mrs Martin Cullen gave birth to a son in London yesterday.

Marriages

The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mrs G. K. Roberts, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and the late Mrs K. A. N. Roberts, and Mary, younger daughter of Mrs J. Bowen, of Kirby Lonsdale, Cumbria, and the late Colonel C. G. Bowen, OBE.

Mr D. C. Molyneux and Dr F. J. Whitty

The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Rev G. and Mrs Molyneux, formerly of Bovingdon, Buckinghamshire, and Pamela, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs L. G. Whitty, of Edinburgh.

Marriages

Mr G. Hall and Mrs F. J. Morley

The marriage took place on February 26 at Heaton District Register Office between Gordon Hall and Mrs Patricia Morley.

The Master of Garroch and Miss D. M. Chamberlayne-Macdonald

The marriage took place yesterday at St Matthew's, Otterbourne, between the Master of Garroch, and the late Mrs Chamberlayne-Macdonald, and Pamela, daughter of the late Mrs Chamberlayne-Macdonald, and the late Mrs Chamberlayne-Macdonald, and the late Mrs Chamberlayne-Macdonald.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Birthday's today

Mr Ronald Searle, the artist who is 62.

Miss Joan Hassall, 76; Air Vice-Marshal G. M. C. M. Sullivan, 69; Mr Robert Melish, 69; Sir Ralph Murray, 74; Mr Peter O'Sullivan, 64; Mr M. P. Phillips, 46; Mrs David, 71; the Right Rev Dr J. R. Richards, 81; Dame Enid Russell-Smith, 79; Lord Justice Templeman, 62; Professor Jocelyn Toynbee, 85; Sir John Ward, 72.

Association at pump room, Cheltenham.

18. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, attends FEI World Cup Finals in Götterburg, Sweden.

22. The Duke of Edinburgh visits Boeing Company in Seattle.

22. Princess Anne, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Units, attends royal ball at Albany Hotel, Birmingham.

24. The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of St Nazaire Society, visits St Nazaire with his society.

28. The Duke of Edinburgh presents Design Council's 182 awards at Barbican.

29. The Prince of Wales opens new premises of Quaker Oats, Bridge Road, Southall, visits Youth and National Centre for Industrial Language Training, both in Southall, Princess Anne, patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, opens Jackie Bruton Riding Centre.

30. The Prince of Wales, Colonel, the Welsh Guards, accepts freedom of Carmarthen on behalf of regiment.

Theologians point way to unity

Anglicans urged to accept RC doctrines

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Anglican Church is to be urged to accept a modern version of the doctrine of papal infallibility as the next step towards unity with the Roman Catholic Church. It is understood that this is one of the central propositions of the final report of the official commission of theologians, which has been convened by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The theologians of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission have also agreed on an interpretation of the Pope's "universal jurisdiction" that they consider is loyal to the traditions of both churches. Both these principles, infallibility and jurisdiction, have been developed by the commission from their published position of five years ago, that the Bishop of Rome could properly be regarded as the "universal primate" of the church.

The final report of the commission has not yet been published, but its essence appeared last month in a German theological magazine because of confusion concerning publication dates.

The National Catholic Reporter, published in the United States, contains a long commentary on the report, with extensive quotations. Those accounts of the theologians' conclusions, which are highly controversial in both churches, have now been independently verified by *The Times*. Known in short as ARCI VI, the report concentrates on a group of related issues unresolved by the previous report, ARCI III. The two earlier reports, on the eucharist and on the priesthood, were said at the time to have settled all the important disputed questions under those two headings.

The outstanding items from ARCI III were papal infallibility, the Pope's ordinary immediate universal jurisdiction in the church, the use of the term "divine right" by the Roman Catholic Church in connection with the Pope's authority, and the interpretation of key passages in the New Testament referring to St Peter's status among the Apostles.

The theologians are understood to argue that the expression "divine right" is a misnomer, and that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

Theologians point way to unity

Anglicans urged to accept RC doctrines

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Anglican Church is to be urged to accept a modern version of the doctrine of papal infallibility as the next step towards unity with the Roman Catholic Church. It is understood that this is one of the central propositions of the final report of the official commission of theologians, which has been convened by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The theologians of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission have also agreed on an interpretation of the Pope's "universal jurisdiction" that they consider is loyal to the traditions of both churches. Both these principles, infallibility and jurisdiction, have been developed by the commission from their published position of five years ago, that the Bishop of Rome could properly be regarded as the "universal primate" of the church.

The final report of the commission has not yet been published, but its essence appeared last month in a German theological magazine because of confusion concerning publication dates.

The National Catholic Reporter, published in the United States, contains a long commentary on the report, with extensive quotations. Those accounts of the theologians' conclusions, which are highly controversial in both churches, have now been independently verified by *The Times*. Known in short as ARCI VI, the report concentrates on a group of related issues unresolved by the previous report, ARCI III. The two earlier reports, on the eucharist and on the priesthood, were said at the time to have settled all the important disputed questions under those two headings.

The outstanding items from ARCI III were papal infallibility, the Pope's ordinary immediate universal jurisdiction in the church, the use of the term "divine right" by the Roman Catholic Church in connection with the Pope's authority, and the interpretation of key passages in the New Testament referring to St Peter's status among the Apostles.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

Theologians point way to unity

Anglicans urged to accept RC doctrines

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Anglican Church is to be urged to accept a modern version of the doctrine of papal infallibility as the next step towards unity with the Roman Catholic Church. It is understood that this is one of the central propositions of the final report of the official commission of theologians, which has been convened by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The theologians of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission have also agreed on an interpretation of the Pope's "universal jurisdiction" that they consider is loyal to the traditions of both churches. Both these principles, infallibility and jurisdiction, have been developed by the commission from their published position of five years ago, that the Bishop of Rome could properly be regarded as the "universal primate" of the church.

The final report of the commission has not yet been published, but its essence appeared last month in a German theological magazine because of confusion concerning publication dates.

The National Catholic Reporter, published in the United States, contains a long commentary on the report, with extensive quotations. Those accounts of the theologians' conclusions, which are highly controversial in both churches, have now been independently verified by *The Times*. Known in short as ARCI VI, the report concentrates on a group of related issues unresolved by the previous report, ARCI III. The two earlier reports, on the eucharist and on the priesthood, were said at the time to have settled all the important disputed questions under those two headings.

The outstanding items from ARCI III were papal infallibility, the Pope's ordinary immediate universal jurisdiction in the church, the use of the term "divine right" by the Roman Catholic Church in connection with the Pope's authority, and the interpretation of key passages in the New Testament referring to St Peter's status among the Apostles.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

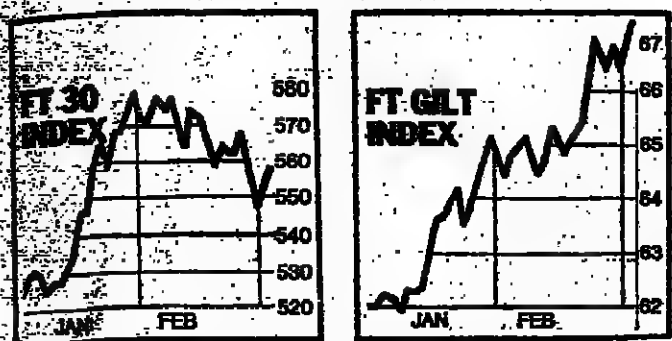
The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission.

The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a divine right, but a divine mission. The theologians are understood to argue that the Pope's authority is not a

BUSINESS NEWS

Optimistic trends



Last week's pessimism surrounding interest rates and the Budget has apparently been swept away and the FT 30 index has resumed its upward trend. Since the close on Friday the index has risen 10.5 to 557.8. Meanwhile the gilt market has also moved further ahead as investors have grown more optimistic about interest rate and inflation prospects.

Bell to drop ACC bids

Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a Court is almost certain to withdraw one or both of the Bell Group's takeover bids for Associated Communications Corporation, where he is chairman and chief executive. It is still unclear, after the Appeal Court judgment, if offered by rival Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation. A third bidder could still emerge in the person of millionaire publisher Mr Robert Maxwell, but he has yet to take preliminary moves any further.

US Steel in merger battle

Marathon Oil shareholders yesterday launched a final campaign to block the second biggest merger in American history in hopes of getting a better price for their shares from U.S. Steel, the buyer, which already owns 51 per cent of Marathon's outstanding shares which were acquired for \$125 a share in the first step of its takeover bid. Under Ohio law, the state where Marathon is based — U.S. steel must garner a total of 66% of the outstanding shares in order to formally seal the proposed merger.

Volcker expects US upturn

Mr Paul Volcker, the United States Federal Reserve Board chairman, said that while maintaining discipline, his money growth targets would accommodate an economic recovery "later this year". He told the Senate Budget Committee: "I believe that there are strong reasons to expect a cyclical upturn later this year."

Dr Otto Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, said he saw no scope for a reduction in United States interest rates in the foreseeable future.

American Telephone and Telegraph has issued its first Eurobond at \$400 with a seven-year maturity, bond market sources said in London. Final terms will be set next Tuesday.

Excise warning

The European Commission has warned Britain over the inequitable taxation of imported alcoholic drinks. Excise duties are imposed on these drinks at the point of importation, home-produced drinks are taxed towards the end of the retail pipeline. The Commission considers this contravenes the Treaty of Rome.

Reserves rise

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose last month by \$148m (£81m) to \$23,537m. After public sector borrowing at the point of the underlying increase was reduced to \$96m. The pound ended February 5 cents down on the dollar (\$1.3225) and 3 pence down on the Deutsche mark (DM 4.34).

MARKET SUMMARY

Gifts lead on cash hope

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 557.8 up 7.0
FT Gilt 67.30 up 0.39
FT All Share 321.15 up 3.97
Bargains 23,804

The prospect of a cut in interest rates next week's Budget saw most sections of the market in a confident mood again yesterday.

Gilt led the way strengthened by further indications from the money markets of cheaper money. In long prices rose by up to 2½, while in shorts the gains were limited to 23/16.

Equities also made headway although lack of sellers had a few jobs squandering particularly in electricals where many of the rises among the leaders were exaggerated.

The FT Index, after opening 6.1 up at 10am, closed 7.0 up at 557.8. The reduction of \$4 a barrel in North Sea oil prices was discounted and made little difference to share prices after hours. BP ended the day 2p up at 285p, Shell 2p at 340p, Esso 12p at 285p and Tricentrol 4p up at 185p. However, Ultramar was a nervous feature closing only 9p up at 380p, after 385p, ahead of full year figures today.

Analysts are looking for unchanged fourth quarter profits of about \$20m making \$90m for the year against \$75m last time. But rumours of a possible rights

COMMODITIES

● Sustained buying by the International Tin Agreement buffer stock and by some tin users pushed the cash price of the metal up by \$55 to £7,090 a tonne. Three months tin closed \$20 lower, however, at £7,205. Dealers reported continued selling from the source which until a week ago had been the buyer dominating the market. A special meeting of the International Tin Council will be held in London on Monday to discuss calling up buffer stock contributions which could buy 15,000 tonnes of tin.

● Crude oil prices dropped on futures down on the London International Petroleum Exchange to their lowest since it opened in April. A possible \$4 cut in prices caused spot oil prices to fall by \$5 to \$26.6 a barrel. The May and June contracts were the lowest priced at \$26.75 and \$26.47 respectively.

TODAY

Industry and Trade Select Committee starts examination of the Post Office. Institute of Fiscal Studies discusses latest Revenue document on tax changes and residence. National Economic Development Council monthly meeting. Advance energy statistics (January). Board meetings: Intercontinental, Campari International, Consolidated Gold Fields, Metamex, Intergroup, Fidelity Investments, General Accident, International Investment Trust, Liberty Life Association, Owners Alford, Ultramar.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones average 7,309.41 down 18.03
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,231.77 down 5.84

CURRENCIES

● Sterling weakened against all leading currencies behind the \$4 oil price cut and expectations of lower United Kingdom interest rates.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.3140 down 75 points
Index 90.7 down 0.4
DM 4.3300
FF 11.0200
Yen 432.00
Dollar Index 113.3 down 0.2
DM 2.3777 down 93 points
Gold \$360.50 up 75 cents

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates turned easier. The bank, forecasting a shortage of £1,150m, bought £65m of bills overnight at unchanged rates and £983m of bills for repurchase by the houses on March 9.
Domestic Rates:
Base rates 13¼%
3-month interbank 13¼-13%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 14¼-14%
3 month DM 9¼-9%
3 month Fr.F 15¼-15%

Banks warned of risks in international lending

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A warning to banks to be more careful over their international lending was sounded yesterday by Mr Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England.

Addressing the Jersey Bankers' Association, Mr McMahon said that although the international banking system had proved resilient to the growth in lending and upheavals of the 1970s, there was little doubt that the combination of slow world growth and the likelihood of an increasing burden of debt in real terms was increasing the risks in international lending.

Although there had been a marked increase in spreads and fees over the past year or so, it is difficult to be happy with the returns banks are making on international lending, particularly sovereign lending, he said.

Mr McMahon said there was still some way to go before the returns would be commensurate with the risks. He also questioned whether the banks should be making the decisions on the financing of rational balance of payments, despite their indispensable role in smoothing the recycling of the past decade.

"I feel that this subject is properly the International Monetary Fund's work, and as this becomes ever more central I would argue that we should seek and encourage a greater role for the IMF over the coming years."

Mr McMahon said that in such a difficult environment the banks need to be even more meticulous in the appraisal of individual risks and in ensuring that risks are carefully distributed.

"Bank supervisors for their part have to set exacting standards of prudent behaviour, and ensure that these standards are maintained," he said.

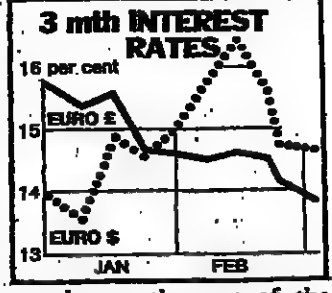
The pound holds up despite oil price cut

By John Whitmore

News of the proposed \$4 cut in the North Sea oil price to \$31 a barrel upset the pound only marginally yesterday and did little to disturb City hopes of a further cut in interest rates soon.

Although the \$4 reduction in the oil price is right at the top end of expectations, sterling's fall on the day was confined to 75 points at \$1.3140. Its index against a basket of currencies finished 0.4 lower at 90.7.

So long as second thoughts in the foreign exchange market do not put heavier downward pressure on the



pound over the rest of the week, the City will continue to look for a further cut in interest rates soon after next week's Budget.

While it is recognized that the lower oil price will keep the Government's oil revenues lower in the next financial year than they would otherwise have been, thus limiting the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre, there is still a strong feeling that Sir Geoffrey Howe will come up with a package designed to enable interest rates to fall.

Although a liquidity shortage of more than £1,000m kept short-term interest rates firm yesterday, period rates in the money market continued to ease.

The gilt edged market also enjoyed another good day. Further good gains among long dated stocks were finally trimmed back by about 25p once the United States bond market faltered, but gains still ranged up to 75p. Shares also had a good session and the Financial Times 30 share index closed 7 points higher at 557.8.

Business Editor, page 15



Patrick Milford-Slade: six years' service on council

Cazenove partner elected SE deputy chairman

By Philip Robinson

Mr Patrick Milford-Slade, Trading in the Restrictive Practices Court.

He joined Cazenove in 1968 and after two years spent mainly in the New Issue Department, became a member of the executive of the Panel on Takeovers & Mergers. He became a Stock Exchange member in 1971 and a partner of Cazenove the next year.

It is the second change at the Exchange's senior level to be announced in a month. In mid-February, Mr Robert Fell chief executive for seven years, resigned to continue as Securities Commissioner in Hongkong, a position he had held on a secondment basis for just one month before the colony's government asked for his resignation. Fell is replaced by Mr Jeffrey Knight.

Mr Milford-Slade, aged 45, has served on the Exchange ruling council for six years and helped prepare the market's evidence to the Wilson Committee, and the opening statement of case for the action being taken against the Exchange members by the Office of Fair

£25m LOAN LIMIT PROPOSED

By Our Financial Staff

A £25m loan limit is among a number of more detailed proposals drawn up by the Gyrils study group to back up its recommendations on bank lending. The group has recommended that interest on loans over 5 years which are used for investment should be paid net of corporation tax and are now suggesting the limit for each company and its subsidiaries should be set at £25m.

The Gyrils proposals, which have attracted much interest in Whitehall, could effectively halve the interest burden which industry pays on part of its borrowings and boost cash flow by giving companies immediate tax relief on interest on loans which qualify under the scheme. The study group, set up by Mr Michael Gyrils, chairman of the Conservative industry committee who was influential in getting the loan guarantee scheme accepted, had a further meeting with Department of Industry officials last week. But implementation of the scheme is likely to require legislation.



Kenneth Durham: Taking over in May.

Sir David Orr, stepping down at Unilever.

£498m, despite a sharp increase in cost of sales from £198m to £259m. Sir David Orr, who became chairman of Unilever PLC, the British arm of the company, in 1974, is due to retire after the company's annual meeting in May. He will be replaced by Mr Kenneth Durham, vice-chairman.

Beer group chief resigns

By Peter Wainwright

Mr John King, 52, has resigned as chief executive of the £159m Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, the Youngers Tartan beer and Kestrel Lager group which now has a quarter share in Vladimir Vodka. Mr King has also left the board.

Sir Peter Balfour, chairman, has taken over Mr King's responsibilities but he still plans to retire by the end of next year.

He reached the group's normal retirement age of 60 last year but the board gave him a two year extension. He will not look outside the group for a new chief executive.

Mr King joined as chief executive from Metal Box four years ago. The chairman said he brought to Scottish & Newcastle "a wide experience of management at all levels".

Last night Mr Balfour did not disclose why Mr King had left. The parting was however "amicable". The chairman added: "I have a united board behind me."

The City was speculating yesterday that Mr King had been made a scapegoat for the failure of group profits to grow since his appointment, and that he could well have disagreed with the rest of the board about the future direction of the group, in particular the desirability or otherwise of a merger. In July, it is believed, Scottish might well report maintained profits for the year to last April.

Profit at Unilever jumps to £708m

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food combine, defied the international recession last year by increasing pretax profits to £708m from £572m. The final dividend is 24.1p gross, bringing the year's total to 38.4p gross, a rise of 17 per cent. The shares ended the day 5p higher at 665p.

The 24 per cent higher pretax profit was based on exchange rates at the end of 1980 and 1981. If comparable rates are used the increase is 15 per cent, but profits still rose much faster than sales volume or value. While sales volume went up by only 2 per cent, sales to third parties were £11,890m compared with £10,152m in 1980.

Unilever's fourth quarters of 1981, the squeeze on real incomes in Europe began to be reflected in sales. Performance was also sluggish in the United States.

Outside Europe and north America sales grew quickly. An increase from £23.4m to £55.4m in the share of operating profit from associated companies was chiefly attributable to west Africa, especially Nigeria. The improvement in French West Africa was particularly good.

Profits were helped by lower raw material prices, notably edible oils. But the difference between growth sales and profits also points to higher margins and productivity. For the first time the company has published comparable current cost figures. On this basis, pretax profits rose 24 per cent to

British Shipbuilders aims to 'leapfrog the competition' Three-year plan to boost yard output

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Shipbuilders has embarked on a three-year programme to boost productivity levels in United Kingdom shipyards by as much as 50 per cent.

Spearheading the project will be A & P Appleford International, a firm of British shipyard consultants which, over the past few years has been heavily involved in establishing shipyards, notably in South Korea, which now pose a serious challenge even to Japanese yards.

Announcing the programme yesterday Mr Robert Atkinson, British Shipbuilders' chairman, said: "Our aim is to develop and utilize techniques which will enable us to leapfrog the competition. For years, the United Kingdom, which taught the world how to build ships, has pioneered technological innovations only to see other countries implement them to greater effect."



Mr John Parker: responsible for merchant shipbuilding. That situation has now changed.

Appleford International has been asked to carry out a detailed assessment of all 23 yards operated by British Shipbuilders and to advise on development, training, capital equipment and wider application of computer techniques.

The company, established originally by the ill-starred Court Line and London & Overseas Freighters long before the United Kingdom shipbuilding industry was nationalized, has derived 95 per cent of its business in recent years from overseas consultancy work.

It played a leading role in the establishment of South Korea's first major shipbuilding facility operated by Hyundai. More recently, it was involved in setting up Daewoo Shipbuilding which has already won orders from United Kingdom companies and whose capacity will be 20 per cent larger than that of BS.

Apart from consultancy services — worth up to £3m — the company has also provided BS with its first director of performance improvement and productivity. Dr Roger Vaughan, supported by a small team of specialists, will be responsible for computer technology and central computing operations with the state shipbuilding organization.

Last year, British Shipbuilders managed to secure a 15 per cent improvement in productivity levels in its merchant shipbuilding yards but output per man still lags well behind that of major competitors, especially in Japan and South Korea.

Prestige

Mr. David Lawman reports on 1981

The following is an extract from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr D. J. T. Lawman, which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1981.

Profit for the year before taxation improved by 16.8% to £6,622,000 (1980 - £5,669,000), although sales were marginally below the previous year's level.

This result reflects the important contribution to profit from the measures taken to improve productivity and efficiency. During a period of depressed trading conditions both in the United Kingdom and in the majority of our other European markets, the Group's overall performance has had the benefit of a substantial increase in earnings from our subsidiaries in Australia and South Africa. The steps taken to improve the efficiency of the Group combined with a strict control on working capital requirements have led to a further strengthening of the balance sheet.

The Board is recommending a final ordinary dividend of 17.5% making a total for 1981 of 27.5% (1980 - 27.5%). This dividend is covered 3.1 times by profit after tax.

1981 IN BRIEF	1981 £000	1980 £000
Sales	64,189	64,815
Profit before tax	6,622	5,669
Earnings per share	21.3p	19.2p

Copies of the 1981 Accounts and the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, The Prestige Group PLC, Prestige House, 14-18 Holborn, London EC1N 2LQ. The Annual General Meeting will be held in London on 24th March, 1982.

Manufacturers of 'Prestige', 'Skyline', 'Ewbank' & 'O-Cedar' household products.

Overseas companies operating in Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden.

Be sure of Shell . . . or enter Harrods' world

Oil price cut means cheaper raw materials

Two questions troubled the City after yesterday's announcement from the British National Oil Corporation that it proposed to cut its price by \$4 to \$31 a barrel. (Sally White writes). They were: was all of this already in the share prices? And secondly, when would the next cut arrive?

Oil shares were not a weak market. They had been oversold, according to the stock market's technicians, and several enjoyed a small rally for a variety of reasons. One feature noted by the jobbers yesterday was that there was not much stock around and while there were some sellers it would seem that they were after higher prices.

Given that the spot price is still a couple of dollars a barrel below the new BNOC price, an oil company needs a good story to attract buying orders. While BNOC was only talking of "proposals" the form is that Shell and BP have already concurred, and while other North Sea companies may complain, it will be to no avail.

Shell was one "buy" recommendation that was still holding in yesterday's nervous and rumoured market. Shell's traditional area of strength is its downstream operations. It had been achieving

better margins, and the fact that it is light on crude oil reserves means it is left relatively unscathed by the Opec surplus.

A Mr Clive Callow at Fiske & Co. points out: "Shell's interests are therefore well served by the cut in the price." This means it will pay less for its raw materials. In addition the group has stopped the decline in its chemical business. The contributions from the group's United States operations should not be underrated.

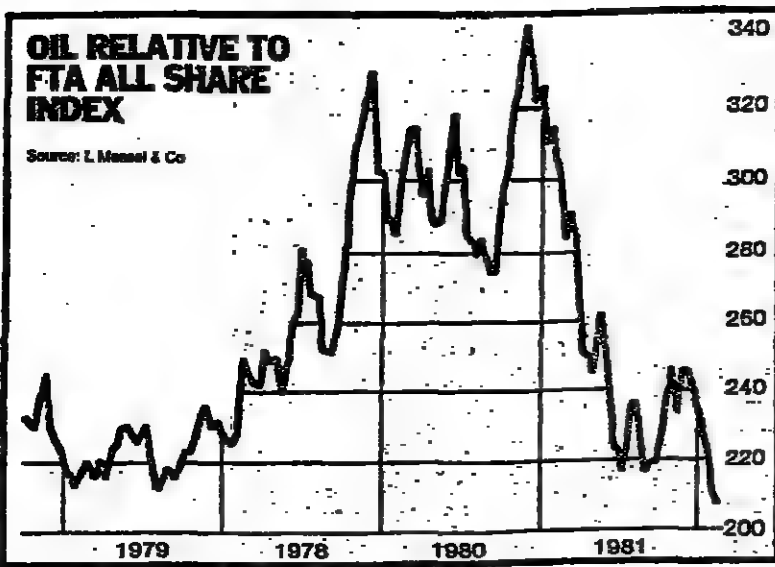
BP is still a recommendation from Griveaux Grant. "The yield funds like the stock — the yield is getting bigger and bigger," the brokers said.

As the market was waiting to assess the impact of the late afternoon BNOC announcement, it kept itself busy with rumours. Would Burmah now go for Fisons, or would someone go for Burmah, given the apparent collapse of the Croda bid?

Or, most important of all, was a cut in official or unofficial oil prices to \$25 a barrel possible? Would the Opec cartel hold in those conditions?

This uncertainty ahead of the summer, when oil is always less in demand, is going to make the yield on BP become even larger, and bring pressure on the oil exploration favourites — Lasso, Tricentrol, and also the little companies: Anvil, Berkeley Exploration, Candecca, Premier and so on.

The oil sector had already been left behind by the rest of the market.



All is going Fraser's way

While the market waits in suspense for the next move in the battle over House of Fraser, broker James Capel has taken a long look at the fundamentals (Sally White writes). In his view the shares look cheap on the basis of the recovery potential and the strong assets base now being unlocked.

According to James Capel, consumers are likely to have more money to spend within the next 12 months — so that cycle is moving in House of Fraser's favour. Given the high operation gearing and productivity gains, the brokers see a strong recovery in profits over the next two to three years.

That means earnings per share going from 10.5p in 1980/81, back to 9.6p in the current year, then to 11.8p and 14.3p by 1983/4. The net asset value is put at 320p.

Good news in the mail

The big mail-order houses are on their way back. Rapid growth in the 1970s came to an end with the onset of the recession and the downturn in consumer spending. But reorganization of the mail-order processes is likely to ensure that growth, though at a lower rate, will resume. (Drew Johnston writes).

One explanation of the fall in mail-order sales is that the customers in the big conurbations in Midlands and North of England have used redundancy cash to switch from credit to cash purchases. As this cash runs out, the argument goes, the traditional customers of the mail-order houses, Grattan, Empire Stores, Freemans and Great Universal Stores, will again take up the benefits of buying on credit.

But this is not the full story. More of the mail-order houses face difficulties with bad debts and unsatisfactory sales agents.

Grattan faced another problem of an antiquated financial and marketing system. Its main efforts in the last year have been to introducing an efficient computerized order and delivery system.

The appointment of Mr David Jones as managing director from Great Universal Stores, and Mr John Whitmarsh as computer director marked a fundamental change of direction. Analysts

argue that, though the full effects of computerization will take some time to filter through to the profit and loss account, a profits recovery will show in the 1981 figures. Estimates for pretax profit put it at about £5.5m, against £3.1m last year.

This is still substantially short of 1978's peak profit of £12m, but some analysts say Grattan can get back to the £10m pretax profit level by 1983. It is true that margins on products have improved. One reason behind this improvement is direct purchase from the company's trading business in Hongkong which cuts out the middle man. Another reason is a revamped selling technique and sales catalogue.

The next development in the mail-order sales market will be direct order by telephone, where Freemans Grattan's close rivals have a lead. Both Grattan and Empire are carrying out experimental business with direct ordering by telephone and they hope to introduce it soon. The advantage of the technique is that it is faster and gives more choice to the customer in areas such as colour of product for example.

Freeman's have a lead on the telephone ordering technique, but its rivals are not far behind, analysts say. The next stage, presumably, is direct mail ordering from home by computer. Mail-order companies are competitive and are continually vying to introduce the most up-to-date techniques.

INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Japan will work out new measures to curb growing trade friction before meeting its trading partners at the industrialized nations summit in France next June.

A Japanese Cabinet meeting was warned that any delay in such steps could lead to the collapse of the free trade system.

Mr Masumi Esaki, who led last week's trade mission to Washington, told the cabinet that the Americans had stressed that the time for negotiations had passed and that Japan must act now.

● Hitachi, the Japanese electronics company, has reached agreement to provide Hewlett-Packard of the United States with technology to produce advanced silicon chip products.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslavia last year earned a record \$1,350m (£741m) from tourism, 21 per cent more than in 1980. Some 6.6 million foreign tourists holidayed there, a total of 40 million overnight stays.

S AFRICA

South Africa's trade swung to a deficit of R229.8m (£127.6) in January from a R90.4m surplus last December. And an outflow of R354m in January 1981, January imports totalled R1,500m, up from R1,200m a year earlier and exports dropped from R1,600m to R1,200m.

LUXEMBOURG

Industry records are predicting a record 1981 loss for the Luxembourg steel producer Arbed of more than LuxFr4,500m (£57m). Orders for March, however, show a strong recovery in demand, they added.

CYPRUS

Cyprus Airways has ordered for Economic Cooperation an estimated \$100m (£54.5m) with spare parts, the Airbus Industrie Consortium announced.

The twin-engine aircraft will be delivered early in 1984 for the Larnaca to London route.

FRANCE

Labour Ministers from the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will open a two-day meeting on Thursday to discuss solutions to the high unemployment levels among OECD members.

The Organization estimates that unemployment in OECD countries will reach 23.5 million by the end of 1982 — 8 per cent of the work force. ● Unemployment in France rose by 1.9 per cent last month on a seasonally adjusted basis to 1.959 million from 1.922 million in January.

BIDS AND DEALS

British Electric Traction Group has completed the acquisition of Birmingham's Waste Disposal Division. This puts BET, through its wholly owned subsidiary Biffa Holdings, in the top three companies of the waste disposal industry.

P. C. Henderson Group has received 90.7 per cent acceptance of its offer for Normand Electrical Holdings, totalling 8,167,880 new ordinary shares and 9,167,880 deferred shares in NEH. Henderson Group intends to acquire the balance compulsorily.

CMT Wells Kelo, a subsidiary of Caparo, has acquired from the receiver of Wessex Products, of Manchester, certain assets with effect from last Friday. The cash involved was £18,000 in addition to which an extra sum will be payable for stock by reference to an agreed formula.

John Menzies Holdings is selling a subsidiary, Menzies Communications Systems, to Comdial, the European subsidiary of a United States computer voice response technology group Comdial Corporation for £1,750m. John Menzies Holdings will hold 26 per cent of the company, in which Rank organization controls just under 10 per cent.

HOME CHARM

Foothold on the Scottish ladder

Home Charm, the do-it-yourself retailer which last month bought the I H Sankey Homecentres business for £14m, yesterday announced pretax profits up from £1.6m to £2.8m for the year to January 2.

Sales were also up, from £59.8m to £73.8m, as were earnings per share to 19p from 10.8p.

The dividend has been increased from 2.57p gross to 3.07p, making a total payout for the year of 4.28p, against 3.57p last year.

On an historical cost basis, dividend cover before tax rose from 4.2 to 6.3. On a current cost basis, cover increased from 3.4 to 5.4.

At the half, when pretax profit rose by 94 per cent from £638,000 to £1,235m, Mr Manny Fogel, chairman, said yesterday he was confident

ST. GEORGE'S GROUP

Deal with BR

St. George's Group, the laundry and garment rental company, is to buy British Transport Hotels' laundry interests and has signed linen-hire agreements with BTH and British Rail.

The price for the sale will be about £1.1m funded mainly by an underwritten offer for three rights issue of

123m new ordinary shares of 10p each at 74p per share to raise £830,000 net.

Under the agreement, which is subject to shareholders approval, St. George's will supply linen to 22 BTH hotels in England and Scotland, with the four remaining BTH hotels, three former BTH hotels and all the laundry services to BR at present provided by BTH.

These are primarily for the sleeper services and Travelers Fare subsidiary. As part of the deal St. George's is to buy the BTH laundries at York and Edinburgh for £457,000 and the linen stocks of BTH for up to £550,000. But the BTH laundry at Willemsen is to close with the loss of about 100 jobs.

The expansion of St. George's follows its acquisition of the laundry operations of Provincial and Greater Midlands Co-operative Society programme whose full benefits are expected to show in the year just begun.

After pre-tax profits of £117,000 in the six months to August the Board forecasts taxable profits of £440,000

for the year to February 1982 on turnover of about £6m. But this is after slightly lengthening the depreciation period of linen hire assets.

Trident Television is to consult its financial advisers to find a formula to enfranchise a non-voting shares. Changes in its articles of association and a market value for the shares are needed. This cannot be done quickly, Mr Ward Thomas, Chairman, said, but will be looked at after May when Trident will know the result of its hearings for operating licences for the Playboys and

Clermont casinos in London. Voting shares represent 3 per cent of the equity with about 1 per cent held by the board. The group's non-voting shares rose a 1p to 84p, after the annual meeting in London yesterday.

A shareholder, Mr Anthony Selincourt, asked what sort of perks shareholders would be entitled to in the Playboys casinos. He suggested free entry to the Playmate disco — which he thought needed brightening up — and free membership to the club. Mr Ward Thomas said his ideas would be referred to the board.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Dividends in Business News are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. For 6 months; B Loss: a Gross revenue.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade was steady yesterday. Afternoon higher. Three months \$281.50-282.00, London \$281.50-282.00, Cash \$281.50-282.00, Settlement \$281.50-282.00. Three months \$281.50-282.00, London \$281.50-282.00, Cash \$281.50-282.00, Settlement \$281.50-282.00.

ALUMINIUM was steady. Afternoon higher. Three months \$281.50-282.00, London \$281.50-282.00, Cash \$281.50-282.00, Settlement \$281.50-282.00. Three months \$281.50-282.00, London \$281.50-282.00, Cash \$281.50-282.00, Settlement \$281.50-282.00.

COFFEE: Robusta was steady. Afternoon higher. Three months \$281.50-282.00, London \$281.50-282.00, Cash \$281.50-282.00, Settlement \$281.50-282.00. Three months \$281.50-282.00, London \$281.50-282.00, Cash \$281.50-282.00, Settlement \$281.50-282.00.

WALL STREET New York, March 25.—A widespread decline in energy stocks took the steam out of a stock market rally and caused prices to close mixed. The Dow Jones Industrial average was up 8 1/2 points after

in the afternoon but changed direction after news that British National Oil Corporation was cutting the price of North Sea oil by \$4 to \$31 a barrel.

The average finished the day of down 2 1/2 points at 828.32. Advances led declines by around 810 to 670 and volume swelled to 64 million shares.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Government was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. International was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Miscellaneous was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

Energy stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Oil stocks were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Chemicals were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Electronics were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Industrials were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Services were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Utilities were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Transportation was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Finance was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Real estate was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Consumer goods were down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Healthcare was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Technology was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Media was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Telecommunications was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Aerospace was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points. Defense was down 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

GBV UNION I: WELSHMAN WHO NEARLY RAN FROM TWICKENHAM

When the demand for a victory is too strong

David Davies stands in a long line of distinguished Welsh players who have arrived in Twickenham for the first time in their careers. He is a young man, only 21, and is not yet a regular. But he is a Welshman, and he is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

The early start saw David Davies, who has been asked to play for his country, arrive in Twickenham for the first time in his career. He is a young man, only 21, and is not yet a regular. But he is a Welshman, and he is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

Physically come in two contrasting styles, the nimble-footed, fiery, and a young man in a sweater, who is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

Any further similarities he says, are coincidental. "I saw Barry play a couple of times, but he was playing for Cardiff by the time I began to play regularly for Llanelli. I have not modelled my style on his, I did not see him often enough for that."

He has the safest pair of hands in the business, as he is an experienced player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

Rugby Union, originally the most amateur of sports, may be on the way to professionalism. The pressures on leading players to play for their clubs, and the fact that some of the best players are now being paid, are factors that are changing the game.

No longer is it a question of training twice a week and then playing on Saturdays. The modern player, if he is to be a professional, must be fit to play every day. He must be fit to play every day. He must be fit to play every day.

Leslie broke his left leg playing for Gwent in a Scottish club championship. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

"I'm not saying I am glad to be injured," he said, "but it is a relief to be out of the game. I have been asked to play for my country, and I have been asked to play for my country. I have been asked to play for my country."

He is not a dramatist. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

On the 10th, there was a game against Melrose at home, another competitive one, and in between there was training. "It is surprising we tend to get just a little bit tired," Leslie said.

He has a baby son, and he is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

David Leslie, 'so many pressure games' - He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.



Gareth Davies: Hated the bitter atmosphere in the Twickenham crowd.

season be explained? It took him a while to get used to the atmosphere in Twickenham. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

Also, he feels, "the laws as they stand encourage a negative attitude among players. There are so many chances of winning a game on penalties that the tight game, with players kicking for position, is the more advantageous way of going for a win."

He is aware of the demands for a winning team, demands which he knows are not realistic. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country. He is a player who has been asked to play for his country.

Saint Jonathon is a rare attraction

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

It is not often that jumping attracts a flat horse of the ability of Saint Jonathon, who is my selection to win the first division of the Crowthorne Novices Hurdle at Wetherby today. When he was a three-year-old and trained by Barry Hills at Lambourn, Saint Jonathon started fourth favourite for the 2,000 Guineas on the strength of convincing victories at Tessaide Park and Thirsk that spring.

Sadly he failed to run up to expectations at Newmarket, principally because of a slightly injured foot, but later in the season he recovered and was placed in the Prix Lupin at Longchamp and the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. Saint Jonathon is now trained by Peter Easterby in Yorkshire and it will be surprising if he fails to give John O'Neill a winning ride this afternoon.

When he ran over the hurdles for the first time at Caterick last month Saint Jonathon failed by only the narrowest of margins to win. However, the fact that he and Cool Decision, the horse who beat him by the width of a nostril, were 15 lengths in front of the other runners, suggests that they had to be a bit special. Cool Decision is also running again today and his task is slightly harder. Nevertheless, he should still be up to beating Fair City and Rheims.

Ballygo, who is trained by Mick Easterby, looks poised to make it a family day by continuing his winning way in the Mitchellwaite Handicap on the same course. The fieldy has been increased to 12st 11lb by a penalty for his victory at Huntingdon last month. Although his superiority was officially only half a length that day it bore no resemblance to the ease with which he covered. Before that Ballygo had won at Doncaster where Mount Harvard was his victim.

Jeremy Hindley is better known for his exploits on the flat, but Arkon can justify his decision to take out a jumping licence by winning the Harewood Novices Hurdle. Arkon will be riding his first under National Hunt rules this season. He finished fifth behind Carved Opal at Huntingdon eight days ago and going strictly on form he should not be last. Last week he was third at Doncaster. However, I think that it is worthwhile taking a chance with him on this occasion.

No matter how Michael Dickinson fares on his local course with Sandworth Boy (4.15), who is reverting to steeplechasing after a spell of flat racing, he should increase his tally by winning the Mark Five Amateur Riders' Handicap Steeplechase at Worcester with Ashley House, who was second in the same race five days ago. Before that Ashley House was equally impressive at Sedgfield.

Most people who were racing at Wetherby on a fortnight ago left the course convinced that a fall at the last fence had robbed Rodman of certain victory on the day. However, the fact that he was the season's John Francome blamed himself that day, but now he will be looking for consolation in the same race as the Fildbury Handicap Steeplechase.

Worcester 1.30 FERRY HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £690: 2m) (20 runners) 1.30 344 CELTIC BREW (4) (Mrs M Riney) 5-11-7 S. Moorhead 2 0 300-00 COLONIAL PRINCE (R) Thompson R Thompson 5-11-7 M. Huxley 3 0 300-00 DOMINIC OCCASION (4) (R) M. Huxley 5-11-7 P. Carvill 4 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 5 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 6 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 7 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 8 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 9 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 10 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 11 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 12 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 13 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 14 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 15 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 16 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 17 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 18 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 19 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 20 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 21 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 22 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 23 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 24 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 25 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 26 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 27 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 28 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 29 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 30 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 31 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 32 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 33 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 34 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 35 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 36 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 37 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 38 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 39 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 40 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 41 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 42 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 43 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 44 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 45 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 46 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 47 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 48 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 49 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 50 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 51 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 52 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 53 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 54 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 55 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 56 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 57 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 58 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 59 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 60 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 61 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 62 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 63 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 64 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 65 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 66 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 67 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 68 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 69 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 70 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 71 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 72 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 73 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 74 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 75 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 76 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 77 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 78 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 79 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 80 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 81 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 82 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 83 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 84 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 85 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 86 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 87 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 88 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 89 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 90 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 91 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 92 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 93 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 94 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 95 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 96 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 97 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 98 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 99 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 100 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 101 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 102 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 103 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 104 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 105 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 106 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 107 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 108 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 109 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 110 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 111 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 112 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 113 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 114 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 115 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 116 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 117 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 118 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 119 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 120 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 121 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 122 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 123 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 124 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 125 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 126 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 127 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 128 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 129 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 130 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 131 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 132 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 133 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 134 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 135 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 136 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 137 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 138 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 139 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 140 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 141 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 142 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 143 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 144 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 145 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 146 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 147 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 148 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 149 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 150 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 151 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 152 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 153 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 154 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 155 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 156 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 157 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 158 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 159 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 160 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 161 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 162 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 163 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 164 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 165 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 166 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 167 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 168 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 169 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 170 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 171 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 172 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 173 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 174 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 175 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 176 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 177 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 178 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 179 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 180 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 181 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 182 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 183 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 184 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 185 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 186 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 187 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 188 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 189 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 190 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 191 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 192 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 193 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 194 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 195 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 196 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 197 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 198 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 199 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 200 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 201 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 202 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 203 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 204 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 205 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 206 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 207 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 208 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 209 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 210 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 211 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 212 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 213 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 214 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 215 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 216 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 217 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 218 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 219 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 220 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 221 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 222 0 300-00 DUCKY OF YORK (4) (Hobbs) A Hobbs 5-11-7 M. Huxley 223 0 30

Miss Austin not fit to play for another week

Los Angeles, March 2. — Tracy Austin, the top seed, was forced to withdraw yesterday from the women's tennis tournament here because of burns suffered from a pot of boiling water on her left arm and stomach. She said she could not play because the burns on her arm were too painful. She was dining out with her family when a waiter inadvertently collided with her.

The incident occurred on Saturday night in nearby Torrance. She was sent to hospital and it was feared that she had suffered first and second degree burns. Miss Austin has not played in six weeks because of a bad injury. It was announced that she should be able to return to action within a week. Her place in the tournament here has been taken by Mary Lou Piatek.

Claudia Kohde, of West Germany, beat Sue Barker, of Britain, 6-3, 7-5. Miss Kohde's second round opponent will be Andrea Leand, aged 18, who beat Kathy Rinaldi, 14, by 7-5, 7-5 in her first professional appearance.

The tournament, being played at the Forum in suburban Inglewood, will end on Sunday. The singles champion will earn \$30,000.

In other first round matches Pam Teeguarden overwhelmed Ann Henricksson in the second round. Teeguarden took the tie-break in the first. Kate Latham, of the United States made a fine recovery to beat Eva Pratt of West Germany who won the first set easily enough but could not withstand the stirring challenge by the American.

FIRST ROUND (US unless stated): 1. G. S. Barker (W Germany), 6-3, 6-2; 2. P. Teeguarden (W Germany), 6-2, 6-1; 3. K. Latham (W Germany), 6-2, 7-5, 6-4; 4. A. Henricksson (W Germany), 6-1, 6-2; 5. M. Piatek (USA), 6-2, 6-1; 6. S. Barker (W Germany), 6-3, 7-5; 7. S. Barker (W Germany), 6-3, 7-5; 8. S. Barker (W Germany), 6-3, 7-5; 9. S. Barker (W Germany), 6-3, 7-5; 10. S. Barker (W Germany), 6-3, 7-5.

Lifeless first Test ends in a draw

From Peter McFarlane, Wellington, March 2

The first Test between Australia and New Zealand ended, as expected, in a lifeless draw at the Basin Reserve here today.

The fifth and final day was the only one not interrupted by Wellington's notoriously bad weather. New Zealand carried its first innings of 127 for 2 made in 289 minutes during the first four days, to 266 for 7 before Captain Geoff Howarth declared midway through the afternoon to give Australia less than three hours to bat.

When the Test finished at 5.30 pm after the captain used their option to finish half an hour early, Australia was 85 for 1 with Bruce Laird 27 not out and John Dyson 12 not out. For the first time in five days the sun shone but, unfortunately, New Zealand's premier batsmen did not appear either did the Australian bowlers.

The home side lost five wickets while adding 139 runs in 176 minutes today. Opening batsman Bruce Edgar's defiant stay ended after 336 minutes in which time he accumulated 55 runs from 253 deliveries before he tried to hit Terry Alderman to leg and was lbw.

Edgar's half-century was one of the slowest in Test history, just behind the mark of Pakistan's Ijaz Butt, who took 367 minutes to make 58 in a 1959 Karachi Test against Australia.

Geoff Howarth finished with 58 not out, but he was missed twice, at 3 and 18, simple chances that should have been held at second slip and midwicket. Jeremy Cowie spent half an hour over a single before he was lbw to Bruce Yardley.

Martin Crowe, in his Test debut, was given a torrid time by Jeff Thomson, disgusted by a spate of dropped chances by the Australians, mostly off his bowling. Five catches went down in the innings and wicket-keeper Rod Marsh missed a simple stumping off Edgar when 31.

Just before the declaration, Richard Hadlee hit powerfully for 21 and Lance Cairns smashed two straight sixes off Bruce Yardley in the last over of the innings.

Of the bowlers, Thomson was easily the most impressive after a wayward beginning. He finished with 2 for 35 from 26 overs, 13 of which were maidens. With nothing to gala except perhaps the New Zealand £1,000 prize-of-the-match award from Rothmans the sponsors, Australian openers Graeme Wood and Bruce Laird declared confidently in a stand-off.

Wood once swung the medium-pace of Martin Snedden over the line-leg fence but on 41, tried to force Cairns' slower ball past him and chopped the ball into his stumps.

Edgar was named man-of-the-match. The second Test begins in Auckland on March 12.

SCOREBOARD

NEW ZEALAND First Innings

B A Edgar, b Alderman	55
J B Smith, c Chappell, b Yardley	15
J F M Thomson, b Thomson	15
B D Smith, not out	6
J J Conway, b Yardley	1
M D Crowe, not out	1
M J Hadlee, b Thomson	21
11 D S Smith, c Chappell, b Yardley	21
B D Smith, not out	19
Total (7 wickets)	266

Australia First Innings

G M Wood, b Thomson	41
B D Smith, not out	27
J Dyson, not out	12
Total (3 wickets)	85

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-55 (Edgar), 2-127 (Smith), 3-142 (Thomson), 4-158 (Smith), 5-169 (Conway), 6-176 (Hadlee), 7-266 (Edgar).

BOWLING: Thomson, 26-13-35-2; Alderman, 26-13-35-2; Chappell, 26-13-35-2; Yardley, 23-10-49-3; Crowe, 4-1-14-0.

Geoff Howarth: top scorer with 58.

Ripple of dismay over unbarbed hooks idea

By Conrad Voss Bark

A leading naturalist and fisherman, John Goddard, well known to fly fishermen on both sides of the Atlantic and author of a number of textbooks on underwater insect life, has caused a ripple of dismay over the current issue of the journal of the Flyfishers' Club in which he advocates the use in fly fishing of unbarbed hooks.

It is difficult to convey the shock, the dismay, that such an argument can have upon even the more moderate of fly fishers: as though the world has suddenly been turned upside down, as if some of the new Galileos had appeared with a totally indefensible theory about the solar system which is so manifestly absurd that the man must be a heretic and mad even to consider putting it forward. Everyone knows, from Aristotle to Berners, from Berners to Walton, that fish-hooks need barbs; to consider them unbarbed is ridiculous; the fish will shake them themselves off as soon as they are hooked.

Not so, says Goddard. They do not. He argues that in some ways barbed hooks take a better hold than those with barbs because they penetrate more easily and sink into the gills or bone of the fish's mouth right up to the bend of the hook. Hooks with barbs frequently fail to do this and therefore are more easily thrown.

It is not only a theory. For the past five years he has been experimenting with barbed hooks on his water on the Kennet. About 40 trout were taken and in not one instance did any escape, even though Goddard

John Goddard: experiments on the Kennet water.

on some occasions put down the rod and gave them a completely slack line. The hook still had a firm hold when he picked the rod up again.

There is an additional advantage. The trout receives far less damage from a barbed hook and the hook is more easily removed from the fish's mouth than one with a barb if the angler wishes to let the trout go free. This, says Goddard, is to speculate whether purely sport fishing for trout, as in America, where it is known as catch-and-release, would ever become popular in this country.

It is doubtful. The American experience is different from our own. The average English like to eat their trout. They taste better, too, when fresh from a river than from a fishmonger's slab.

La Crème de la crème

M.D.'s Sec/PA

A privately owned group of companies with diverse interests in the shipping, offshore and oil business is seeking a Senior Secretary/PA for their impressive offices close to Blackfriars Station.

Although primarily working for the Managing Director, the job offers ample scope as you'll also assist two other Directors. You'll need to be a positive thinker, confident at senior level and possess the full range of secretarial skills including 100 wpm shorthand and strong organisational and admin. ability.

Ideal age: 25-35. Salary around £7,000 plus excellent benefits.

Please write for full details of your experience and quoting ref. T460, to: Bryony Clark, Riley Advertising (Southern) Limited, Old Court House, Old Court Place, Kensington, London W8 4ED.

A member of the Rex Secret Group
LONDON MANCHESTER BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW
LIVERPOOL NEWCASTLE NOTTINGHAM PERTH

PROGRESSOR/ADMINISTRATOR

International Contract Furnishers

Busy company seeks person to progress deliveries and co-ordinate forwarding arrangements. This is a challenging position and only applicants with organisational ability and proven management experience should apply. The successful candidate, ideally aged between 25-35, must have a pleasant manner and be able to cope cheerfully under constant pressure and deal methodically with a large volume of paperwork. We are offering a generous salary negotiable from £7,500 + bonus + L.V.s. The working environment is excellent. Please write in writing to: Sheila El Hadery, Interiors International Ltd., 2 Ridge Mount Place, London WC1E 7AG or telephone 01-580 0383.

Top PA/Secretary

£7,000 p.a. Kensington

Our client, a well-established UK technical consultancy requires an efficient PA/Secretary aged 25+ for their Managing Director. You will need full secretarial/administration skills and a confident, pleasant manner when dealing with clients. If you are looking for real involvement and a job which fully uses your skills please write quoting: 458/T enclosing full C.V., stating any companies to whom you do not wish your application to be forwarded, to: Lynne Robinson, Riley Advertising (Southern) Ltd, Old Court House, Old Court Place, Kensington, London W8 4PD.

GRADUATE ADMINISTRATOR

To £7,000

An internationally successful firm based in Central London seeks a graduate to administer its growing range of products. The successful candidate will be responsible for all day-to-day administrative tasks, including correspondence, filing, and general office management. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary. Please send your application to: MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants, 173 New Bond Street, W1V 9PH.

PERSONNEL PA TO £7,000 (KNIGHTSBRIDGE)

You will be given real responsibility in personnel and administration—dealing with many people and handling confidential paperwork. A level education, plenty of self-confidence and the sort of lively personality that enables you to get on with people are essential. Short-term and fast accurate typing are also necessary. Preferred age 21-30.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street W1V 9PH
01-489 0092 01-489 5507

PR EXECUTIVE

CIRCA £10,000

Previous PR experience essential with a minimum of 18 months' level to administer major fashion and other accounts. Creative flair, initiative, commercial thinking and good administrative background needed. For more information call: Bill Brennan 575 1287 Personnel Consultants

LEGAL SECRETARY

Young Partner in West End firm of solicitors requires legal secretary, preferably with two years' company commercial experience. Modern offices close to Oxford Circus. Salary negotiable. L.V.s, season ticket, loan scheme and Christmas bonus scheme.

PUBLIC SECTOR GO

CITY £7,000 + bns.

Property department requires an experienced Secretary capable of dealing with clients. You will be rewarded with job security and two salary increments per annum. REF 246. P.S. — phone 01-400 0771 — or the DT of course — or contact your nearest Reed Employment.

AN INNOVATIVE BUSINESS

Trax provides a means of contact for people and businesses to foster the exchange of ideas and the commercial development of ideas.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO MANAGING DIRECTOR — £7,000

An efficient and experienced Personal Assistant/Secretary to a Managing Director in a financial office. Good shorthand, typing and general office skills. Salary £7,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please write to: Trax, 100 Strand, London WC2R 0JN.

TRAINING SERVICES ASSISTANT

The Professional Development Services Department of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales produces and sells videotapes, training materials and home study courses. The Training Services Manager requires an Assistant in addition to normal secretarial duties, would be asked to help in a busy office with statistical analysis, editing, proof reading, drafting marketing letters and leaflets etc.

SECRETARY/P.A. TO JOINT MANAGING DIRECTOR

PUBLIC RELATIONS — WIMBLEDON

The company is a small thriving public relations consultancy based in Wimbledon with a variety of interesting work. This important job will be given to an experienced and responsible person with a minimum of 2 years' experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be responsible for all day-to-day administrative tasks, including correspondence, filing, and general office management. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary. Please send your application to: MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants, 173 New Bond Street, W1V 9PH.

£7,500

The chairman of a communications company needs a Secretary/P.A. Activities include: conference organising, producing in-house newspapers and general PR so the pace is fast and there is lots of contact with people.

PA/SECRETARY

£8,000 + EC4

Sole Director of a small new Consultancy Agency specialising in very senior appointments requires a P.A./A/Sec. Secretary. Good P.A. experience essential and the ability to deal with V.I.P. clients. Applicants should write with C.V. to: S. F. Wythe, 30 Concor St., London EC4A 1DS.

ARABIC/ENGLISH SECRETARY

Required by an Embassy. Experience and good typing speeds in both languages essential. For details phone: 589 433 ext. 235.

RECEPTIONIST/ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Small West End office of a well-known firm requires a Receptionist/Administrative Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for all day-to-day administrative tasks, including correspondence, filing, and general office management. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary. Please send your application to: MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants, 173 New Bond Street, W1V 9PH.

La creme de la creme

appears every day and is featured on Wednesdays and Thursdays

For details or to book your advertisement ring

01-278-9161

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

The Director is seeking an intelligent, lively and adaptable Personal Assistant with good shorthand and typing, who would like to become involved in the varied and interesting work of this national museum.

For further details please ring: JERYL ANDREW on 01-735 8922 ext. 217. Closing date for applications: Friday, 19th March, 1982.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY LEISURE INDUSTRY

Experienced, competent personal secretary required for Young Financial Director, of a Major Entertainment and Leisure Company.

Aged between 23-45 the successful candidate should be a good communicator with excellent shorthand and typing skills and able to work on own initiative.

Salary circa £8,000 p.a.

Write or telephone in the first instance to: Mrs Ann V. Martin, Mecca Leisure Ltd, 78 Southwark Street, LONDON, SE1 0PP. Tel: 01-526 2323

SECRETARY-NEW BOND STREET

A major international financial organization requires an experienced secretary for the Assistant Manager of their busy stockbroking office. Min. shorthand/typing speeds 100/50 wpm. Good telephone manner and appearance essential. Salary £5,000. Benefits include L.V.s, BUPA, Pension & S.T. loan.

If you enjoy dealing with people, can work on your own initiative and have organisational skills, please write with brief career details (and contact telephone number where possible) to: Personnel Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings, 3 Newgate Street, London EC1.

(No agencies)

INTERVIEWER

We need another first class person to join our team. You'll need a sympathetic approach to an involving, stimulating job plus the ability to understand the needs and problems facing both clients and applicants. Agency interviewing exp. or/and a working background in advertising or a related field required. Call 629 5041 and talk to Andy or Kate.

PA/Secretary

Up to £6,500

The Chairman of a small group of companies needs a P.A./Sec. with good skills, maturity and organising ability. This is an interesting position involving working with the M.D. of a subsidiary and the Group Accountant.

ZURVECK NACH MÜNCHEN

PA/Secretary (26-34) with excellent English, German and excellent English. This is a challenging position in a dynamic company. The successful candidate will be responsible for all day-to-day administrative tasks, including correspondence, filing, and general office management. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary. Please send your application to: MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants, 173 New Bond Street, W1V 9PH.

PA/SECRETARY

To MD of Personnel & Management Consultancy £7,000 + bns

Join a small, successful and expanding Consultancy, specialising in International Executive Search and Recruitment. This busy job includes very varied secretarial work—organising client meetings, liaising with clients, typing, and general office management. The successful candidate will be responsible for all day-to-day administrative tasks, including correspondence, filing, and general office management. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary. Please send your application to: MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants, 173 New Bond Street, W1V 9PH.

PA/GRADUATE

£6,500 + PERKS

Join this well known consultancy as secretary to a professor. Must have sense of humour and be level-headed to organise his hectic diary and liaise with a variety of top level personalities. Don't miss out on this great opportunity. Ring Mike Williams 01-421 7282

SECRETARY/P.A. FOR CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

A rapidly expanding company specialising in the recruitment of senior executives requires a Secretary/P.A. for the Chairman and Managing Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for all day-to-day administrative tasks, including correspondence, filing, and general office management. The position offers excellent career prospects and a competitive salary. Please send your application to: MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants, 173 New Bond Street, W1V 9PH.

Classified Advertising

01-837 3311

